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YES
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LEAGUE'S KUWAIT DEADLOCK

THE repeated failure of the Arab League Council to find a way out of its deadlock over Kuwait comes as no surprise. In making his claim to the oil-rich principality and bringing about the subsequent landing of British troops there, General Kassem has managed to place the Arab states in a well-nigh impossible position: on the one hand, Kassem cannot withdraw his claim, since this would amount to a retreat which no military dictatorship can afford, while on the other hand, the Ruler of Kuwait rather understandably argues that unless Kassem does withdraw his claim and place his recognition of Kuwait's independence on record with the Arab League or the U.N. Security Council, he will not request Britain to withdraw her troops from the Sheikhdom.

The League's difficulty, indeed, lies in the fact that, even supposing that it manages to vote Kuwait into its membership, it would, by doing so, give permanence to rather than end the presence of the British in that territory. Such a vote, in fact, would not only fail to make Kassem budge but could lead to Iraq's total estrangement from the League — an eventuality which none of the Arab states relishes.

The only other real alternative, which is the stationing of Arab troops in Kuwait instead of the British, seems no less problematical. In the first place, the Ruler may well have misgivings about such a proposition, even though he may not say so openly. Secondly, and more important, it is doubtful whether the Arab states are themselves prepared for such a move; the Egyptian delegate has already intimated that what they mean by an Arab force are troops from Arab countries "not bordering on Israel." They use the "Israel danger" as the excuse for not deploying any of their troops. The question of financing the maintenance of such a force, though a secondary one, would also prove an obstacle.

In the absence of any agreed settlement arrived at by the Arabs themselves, including the Iraqis, the chances are that the British will continue to hold out almost indefinitely. The attempt to break the deadlock at the international level — which might have been a way out — has of course already failed with the Soviet veto of a British draft resolution in the Security Council.

The Kuwait crisis thus seems likely to remain with us for some time. It has both Middle Eastern and wider international implications. In terms of the overall welfare of the area it can have only adverse consequences. It has, for instance, already distracted the Arab governments' attention from the attempts which have been and are likely to be made to adopt some constructive approach to the refugee problem in preparation for the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly. This is a pity, for just now there is a real need for some positive thinking on the subject on the part of the Arab governments.

The international implications, moreover, seem no less important at a time when the Berlin crisis is steadily worsening. It has not gone unnoticed that a considerable Western task force and a number of naval units and air squadrons are in a key strategic position in the Persian Gulf, poised for any eventuality.

French Land Paratroops In Bizerta Base

TUNIS — Six hundred French paratroopers arrived by air to reinforce the French naval and air base at Bizerta within a few hours of President Habib Bourguiba telling a rally of 50,000 people here that the base must be evacuated.

Officials at Bizerta said further reinforcements were expected later.

(AFP last night quoted authoritative circles in Paris as denying that any reinforcements had been sent to Bizerta in recent days).

Thousands massed in the Casbah Square to back their President's demand that France evacuate her last base in Tunisia.

Merchants shut down their stores and work gangs laid down their tools to scream loyalty to President Bourguiba.

"We have decided to launch the battle of evacuation," Mr. Bourguiba shouted at the mass meeting.

Cries of "Give us arms" and "evacuation" answered him.

But, he added, he was still waiting for a message from President de Gaulle to settle the problem peacefully.

"Don't look with hatred at French soldiers in Bizerta," M. Bourguiba told the crowd. "One day they may come back here as teachers, doctors and engineers to cooperate with us."

The latest demand to force France out of the strategic base stemmed from the announced French plan to improve some installations in Bizerta.

Public rallies were called throughout Tunisia and the ruling Neo-Destour Party mobilized 5,000 volunteers to "fight for Bizerta."

Tunisia's National Guard threw roadblocks around the giant base. *(Reuter, AP)*

Zealots Stone Hospital Bus

Ultra-orthodox elements in Jerusalem yesterday morning tried to prevent a group of doctors and nurses from travelling by special bus to the Medical Centre in Ein Karem.

In the evening there were again Sabbath demonstrations, in which a boy was severely injured, and 10 persons arrested.

In the morning when a small group of persons attempted to prevent the Hadassah bus from leaving Beit Hadegel Square, police dispersed the demonstators and the bus went on its way.

It is understood that the bus runs on Saturdays under a special dispensation from the Jerusalem Religious Council because of the rabbinical ruling that the saving of lives supercedes Shabbat laws.

Shortly after sundown, Hamekasher buses, outward bound to pick up their first passengers, encountered a roadblock at the entrance to the Geula quarter. A crowd of demonstrators who had gathered there shouted that the Shabbat had not ended. They threw stones at the buses, and a boy and a man in one bus were injured. The former sustained a severe injury to his eye, and was taken to the Hadassah hospital.

Scuffle with Police

When police arrived on the scene, the demonstrators refused to disperse and tried to prevent the police from removing the roadblock. The constables then resorted to force, and in the ensuing scuffle 10 residents of Mea Shearim were arrested.

At a late hour last night the police were still patrolling the area but vehicular traffic had not been resumed.

At a protest meeting held in the evening by ultra-orthodox elements at "Kikar Hashabbat" Rabbi Katznelson, of Mea Shearim, told reporters that if the members of the Hadassah staff had been transported by ambulance there would have been no objection. He pointed out that the staff of the Eitanim Hospital, who are taken to work by ambulance, have never been interfered with. *(Itim)*

Baghdad Crowds Shout for Kuwait

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — Hundreds of peasants chanting "O leader, liberate our country, Kuwait," performed sword and spear dances yesterday in Baghdad's Liberation Square where Prime Minister Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem took the salute in a three-hour-long people's procession.

An estimated 10,000 persons took part in the procession, which passed through the capital's main streets on the second day of celebrations marking the third anniversary of the Kassem coup.

Floats symbolising Iraq's past and the Government's present objectives formed part of the procession in which hundreds of large portraits of Kassem were carried.

Thousands of banners bore one or other of the 38 officially-approved slogans, including "Long live complete Iraqi unity from North Zakho to South Kuwait;" "Israel is a poisonous dagger in the heart of the Arab;" "the settlement of Palestine refugees outside their homeland is an imperialistic plot."

In the evening, Kassem inaugurated the 24 km. "Army Canal" which cuts through Baghdad and opens up what officials say is the biggest housing project in the Middle East.

On Friday Kassem reviewed a two-and-a-half hours military parade in this city.

In two speeches during the day he said Iraq would declare a "war of attrition" on Britain if she does not end her "aggression" in Kuwait, which he continued to claim was part of Iraq.

Iraqi forces were located not only in Baghdad but were "strategically distributed to strike at the greedy and the imperialist."

He urged Iraqis and all Arabs to unite their ranks to fight imperialism, and declared he would take "bold steps" this year in that direction.

Cairo Radio's political commentator last night condemned Tunisia for moving the adjournment during last Thursday's discussion of Kuwait's application for membership of the Arab League. He said this was just a waste of time as the question could have been settled the week before last.

The Egyptian delegate to the League Council session on Thursday, Dr. Zayat, is reported to have declared that the League was now facing its gravest crisis. The future of the organisation, he said, depends on whether its member governments are prepared to supply between them the force which Kuwait demands as a condition for its asking the British protective force to leave.

(See Leader — Col. One)

Ghana Group Plan 'High Command'

CAIRO (Reuter).—The creation of an "African Supreme Command" was discussed here yesterday when army commanders of "Casablanca Charter" countries opened a conference behind closed doors.

The conference chairman, chief UAR delegate Major-General Mohamed Fawzi, said: "The Casablanca Charter entrusted us to work together to ensure the Common Defence of Africa in case of agression against any part of it, and to safeguard the independence of African states."

He told the delegates — from the UAR, Ghana, and Guinea — the element of mutual African interests would "unify our aim."

Delegates from Morocco, Mali and of the Algerian FLN rebels were due for today's session.

During the conference, expected to last through five closed sessions until July 30, army leaders will discuss executive measures needed to set up the command while military delegates will formulate the command's status and choose an Army Council.

The decision to form an "African Supreme Command" was taken by the heads of the UAR, Morocco, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and the FLN at a meeting here in January.

RUSSIANS DETAIN SHIPS IN BALTIC

HELSINKI (Reuter). — Russian warships stopped a Finnish and a Swedish freighter in the Baltic yesterday, and the master of the Finnish vessel said the Russians had also stopped others, including a British and a French ship.

An unidentified warship stopped the 2,321-ton Finnish merchantman Eira in the Southern Baltic as she made for the Polish port of Gdynia, ordered her to change course and made her follow the warship north for two hours.

Later the Swedish Foreign Ministry reported the Swedish-American Line's freighter Tidaholm, also bound for Gdynia, had been stopped by a Russian patrol vessel but later released.

Majority Vote For Turk Constitution

ANKARA (AP). — The High Electoral Council announced yesterday a 62 per cent majority of those who voted last Sunday, in favour of their brand new constitution, thus making it a basic law of their land.

According to the official returns, 6,348,715 "yes" votes were cast, against 3,935,253 "no" votes.

The turnout was officially put at 76 per cent.

Marshall Back In Singapore House

SINGAPORE (Reuter). — Singapore's ruling left-wing People's Action Party candidate was narrowly defeated in a by-election here yesterday by Mr. David Marshall, former Chief Minister and President of the Workers' Party.

A criminal lawyer, Mr. Marshall has been out of politics since 1957.

EICHMANN SAYS 'SHOOT THEM' ORDER FORGED

Adolf Eichmann on Friday denied responsibility for one of the most notorious remarks directly attributed to him — "Eichmann suggests shooting them." He told the Jerusalem District Court that he had never said this, that it had been forged at a later date on a document by Rademacher and that the 1,200 Serbian Jews to whom it refers had been shot as the result of a different order.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, continuing his cross-examination, countered this denial by pointing out that by forging the document Rademacher would be endangering his own position.

The remark, in addition to throwing sharp light on Eichmann's character, is significant for another reason: it shows that when he was asked by telephone what to do with a certain group of Jews, he did not turn to his superiors for orders, as he claimed he always did. He simply said: "I suggest shooting them," and he repeated this when he was questioned further, and then hung up.

But when it came to the deception of the German Foreign Ministry over the physical qualifications of Jews being deported from Rumania, Eichmann claimed to have been acting under orders.

The prosecution hopes to complete its cross-examination by Tuesday. Defence counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius, will then re-examine Eichmann.

(Trial Reports — Page 4)

Beyond the Call of Duty

LILLE, France (Reuter). — French Army sergeant Andre Bugnot collapsed here when his general gave him the Military Medal at a ceremony on the barrack square on Friday.

He was rushed to hospital where a doctor explained later that Bugnot fainted not from emotion but because the general fastened the medal in his chest instead of his uniform.

Quins Reported

BUENOS AIRES (AFP). — Quintuplets have been born in a remote province of Argentina, "La Prensa" reported yesterday. Mother and all five babies are said to be well.

2nd American For Sub-Orbital Trip on Tuesday

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuter). — A giant redstone rocket stands poised on its launching pad here ready for Tuesday's scheduled attempt to hurl a second American astronaut into space.

The astronaut who climbs into the two-ton Mercury capsule, nicknamed Liberty Bell 7, will make a 15-minute flight expected to be a "carbon copy" of Commander Alan Shepard's historic sub-orbital flight down the Atlantic firing range 10 weeks ago.

The chosen astronaut has not yet been named, but he will be either Navy Lieutenant-Colonel John Glenn, aged 39, or Air Force Captain Virgil Grissom, 35.

Although the flight may still be postponed from Tuesday if conditions are not ideal, both astronauts are stepping up their training this week-end for the flight, running through simulated missions in a ground-based capsule.

Commander Shepard is here working in close contact with both his possible successors and during the flight will be in constant radio contact with the pilot, ready with advice if necessary.

The second manned rocket trip is aimed at gathering more experience and data for a U.S. attempt — expected later this year or early in 1962 — to emulate the global orbit of Soviet space pioneer Major Yuri Gagarin.

C-O-L INDEX UP TO 110.4

POST Economic Reporter

The cost-of-living index went up in June by 0.9 points to reach 108.5. The comprehensive index (including fruits and vegetables, which is published once in six months only, in January and July) has reached 110.4, as compared with 105.1 in December 1960. This was announced by the spokesman of the Central Bureau of Statistics on Friday.

The index for fruit and vegetables has in fact risen steeply since last autumn. It shot up in one month from 102.9 in August to 123.2 in September, rose to 179.3 in May of this year and fell again to 129.2 last month (the base in January 1959 was 100.0).

Under the original agreement between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association, the cost-of-living allowance is due to go up if a rise of two per cent occurs over the preceding six months or three per cent since the last increase. By either of these tests an additional increase in the allowance should be approved since the last rise took place in July 1960, when the index stood at 101.7.

An increase of approximately nine per cent in the index would give a tax-free wage increase of IL9 for every IL100 of basic salary. However the negotiations over the biennial renewal of the wage agreement that took place last April did not reach a specific conclusion on the future size of the allowance.

A suggestion was made at the time by Dr. S. Josephthal and Mr. P. Sapir that the increase be limited to 3 per cent, with the balance paid in January 1962, taking into regard the position of the index at that time.

It is likely that the Histadrut will press for a full increase in the allowance, and this will be the subject of negotiation in the coming days.

US Says USSR Sabotaging A-Ban Talk; Treaty Issue for UN Agenda

Kennedy to Take 'Firm Steps'

WASHINGTON. — President Kennedy is expected to take firm steps this week to meet Soviet pressure on Berlin and Germany.

When he returns here tomorrow after a week-end rest at his summer home on Cape Cod, the President will plunge into his most intensive period of action, decision and consultation since his meeting with Premier Khrushchev in Vienna last month opened the latest chapter in the Berlin crisis.

Mr. Kennedy is reported to feel that Berlin, while representing potentially the most dangerous situation since the end of World War II, is only one phase of the long East-West struggle that calls for a carefully planned strengthening of U.S. military power rather than some sensational action tied to the current crisis.

The White House has so far refused to comment on wide-ranging and persistent reports that plans already are drawn up for:

1. Partial mobilization; 2 sending more U.S. troops to Europe, and withdrawal of dependents from Berlin.

The "Chicago Sun-Times" reported from Washington yesterday that President Kennedy has reached a firm decision to mobilize some elements of the U.S. armed reserves to meet the Soviet threat.

The President has authority to call up as many as one million men without any action by Congress.

In congress and the press, Mr. Kennedy is being urged on one hand to make military gestures to convince Mr. Khrushchev of the West's determination to resist his steps regarding Germany, and on the other hand, to avoid action which might make it impossible for the Soviet leader to negotiate a peaceful situation if he wants to.

On Monday or Tuesday, the U.S. will send to Moscow its reply to the demands on Berlin and Germany which Mr. Khrushchev outlined in a memorandum handed to Mr. Kennedy in Vienna.

Diplomatic sources say the U.S. note will reject Mr. Khrushchev's call for the conversion of West Berlin into a "Free City" and his threat to sign a separate peace treaty with Communist East Germany by the end of the year.

In Paris the Permanent Council of NATO yesterday approved the Western response to the Soviet Union's note.

The U.S. is drafting a document along the lines of a British "White Paper" reviewing the crisis over divided Berlin and Germany between the West and the Communist bloc. State Department officials said.

Yesterday, West German Defence Minister, Franz-Josef Strauss left Washington to visit the North American Air Defence Command after a day of conferences with Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other high U.S. officials. Mr. Strauss said his talks here centred on Berlin and NATO strategy.

(Reuter, AP, UPI)

Peking, N. Korea Say U.S. Preparing War

TOKYO (AP). — Communist China and North Korea yesterday issued a joint statement bluntly accusing the U.S. of fomenting "danger of a new world war."

"The U.S. is energetically fostering militarism in West Germany and Japan, which are being turned into two dangerous sources of war in the west and the east," said a communique signed during North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung's just concluded visit to Peking.

"The danger of a new world war at the instigation of the forces of war headed by U.S. imperialism still exists ..." added the communique, which was broadcast over Peking and Pyongyang radios shortly after announcement of Kim's return to Pyongyang.

The statement declared, however, that China and North Korea feel the "main danger to the present international Communist movement" is the revisionism of Yugoslavia, known as "Titostyle Communism." It said, "A resolute struggle must be waged against it."

To Continue Geneva Parley

WASHINGTON (AP). — **The U.S. accused Russia yesterday of trying to "sabotage the Geneva nuclear test ban negotiations." It matched the charge with a proposal that the U.N. review the "urgent need" for a test ban treaty.**

The charge is perhaps the bitterest yet made by the U.S. against the Soviet Government in a formal note in the 2½ years that the test ban talks have been under way.

The note was delivered to the Soviet Foreign Ministry by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. It was released by the State Department here almost simultaneously with the filing of the appeal to the U.N. Headquarters in New York.

The U.S. and Britain asked that the question of a treaty on banning tests of nuclear weapons be put on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly. (See Col. 8).

The U.S. note replies to one on July 7 telling the U.S. that Russia would accept nuclear control only if the West accepts Soviet proposals for complete disarmament.

Carry on Talking

A State Department spokesman said that in spite of the charge of sabotage against Russia and in spite of the move to take the whole nuclear test issue back into the U.N. "we are going on with the talks at Geneva."

Those talks started in the autumn of 1958 and have now been deadlocked for many months. From the early days of the Geneva conference there has been a moratorium among the U.S., Britain and France on nuclear testing though U.S. officials say they do not know whether the Soviets have cheated on that gentleman's agreement or not.

The U.S. message said there were several examples of "the Soviet Union's attempts to sabotage" the Geneva conference. One of these, the U.S. declared, is Russia's proposal for a three-headed executive to operate a test ban inspection system. In connection with this, the note said, the Soviet Union has argued that "there are not and cannot be neutral people" who can

(Continued on Page 3 — Col. 6)

'Urgent Need' For Ban Treaty Seen

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The U.S. and Britain tossed to the U.N. General Assembly yesterday the issue of a treaty on banning tests of nuclear weapons.

Confronted by a deadlock in negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva, the two Western powers asked that the test ban issue be put on the agenda of the General Assembly, opening on September 19.

They asked the Assembly to consider "the urgent need for a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests under effective international control."

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying the request for General Assembly consideration, the U.S. and Britain charged the Soviet Union at Geneva "has not introduced a single positive proposal within the last year and a half."

The action came just before new U.S.-Soviet negotiations on disarmament open in Moscow tomorrow. The Soviet Union is insisting over Western objections that the test ban issue be merged with overall disarmament talks.

The move represents action on another front in the Western counter offensive to Soviet propaganda moves on prime East-West issues.

Denmark to Send Resident Envoy

A Danish Foreign Ministry official, Mr. P. D. Steenberg, aged 45, is to be appointed his country's first resident Ambassador to Israel. An official source in Jerusalem last night confirmed a report to that effect in the Copenhagen newspaper "Berlingske Tidende" on Friday.

The present Ambassador, Mr. B. O. Kronmann, is also accredited to Turkey and resides in Ankara.

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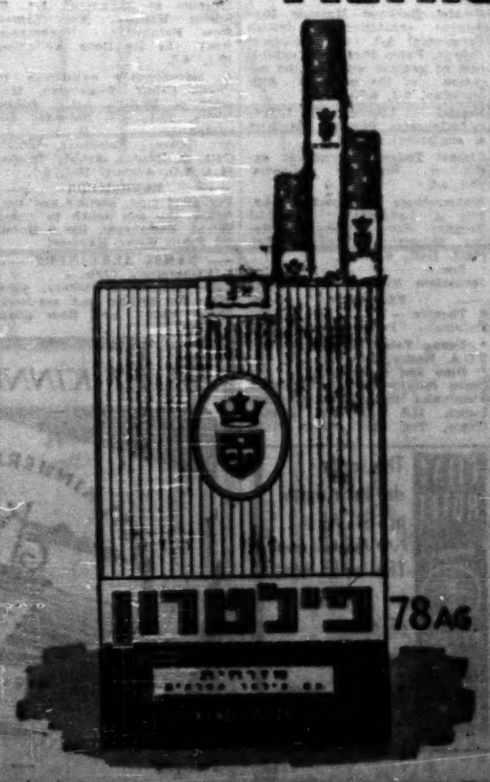

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Social & Personal

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, on Friday received the Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Hugo de Tamm, and the Ethiopian Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tadessa Ya'akob. Mr. Ben-Gurion also received Mr. Shlomo Hillel, Israel's Ambassador to the member states of the Conseil de l'Entente, and Aluf Haim Barlev, who is going abroad to study.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion on Friday afternoon entertained Professor and Mrs. A. D. Bergmann.

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On the occasion of Bastille Day, a garden party was given at the Consulate General of France in Jerusalem by M. Christian de Sainte-Marie, the Consul-General. Among the guests at the party were: the Mayor of Jerusalem, the District Commissioner, the District Chief of Police, members of the Consular Corps, representatives of the U.N. staff, the heads of the religious communities, members of the French Colony and their friends.

The French Consul in Haifa and Mme. Eugene Haget held a reception on Friday on the occasion of the French National Holiday.

Natanya Betar XI Move Up to League A

TEL AVIV. — The Natanya Betar football club yesterday played its way into "League A" soccer next season, beating Hapoel (Kaiser Ilin) 4:1, before 3,000 fans in Haifa.

In the first clash between the teams last week, Natanya Betar won 1:0.

Three of the Natanya goals were scored by outside left Aharoni. Boaza scored the fourth and Atlan scored for Hapoel. The half-time score was 2:0. It was a rough game, and in the 77th minute, Roffman, a Hapoel player, was sent off by the referee for foul play. The fans joined in too, and a linesmen, Mr. Y. Handwerk, was attacked after the game.

Basketball National League Results:

Jerusalem Hapoel, 73 — Holon Hapoel, 67;

Kiryat Motzkin Maccabi, 80 — Mishmar Ha'emek Hapoel, 58;

Haifa Hapoel, 76 — Givatayim Hapoel, 64;

Jerusalem Maccabi, 73 — South Tel Aviv Maccabi, 69.

North Tel Aviv Maccabi yesterday clinched the National table tennis championships after defeating Jaffa Hapoel 5:1. Jaffa Hapoel were second, yesterday gaining wins over Ma'ayan Zvi Hapoel 5:2, and Tel Aviv Maccabi 5:3.

TORONTO (Reuter). — The Canadian National Soccer League All-Stars beat the Petah Tikva team 3-1 here on Thursday night.

YANKS LEAD DESPITE 1-6 TO CHISOX

NEW YORK (AP). — The Chicago White Sox knocked off New York 6-1 behind the seven-hit pitching of Juan Pizarro, but the Yankees retained their slim percentage-point edge over Detroit in the American League race, when the Minnesota Twins beat the Tigers 8-2.

In the National League, the Chicago Cubs defeated Cincinnati 8-7 in 10 innings on Friday. But the Reds stayed five games ahead of Los Angeles when the Philadelphia Phillies, after losing eight in a row, beat the second place Dodgers 7-5 in 10 innings.

Roberto Clemente's grand-slam homer in the eighth gave Pittsburgh a 6-4 victory over San Francisco, and St. Louis defeated Milwaukee 2-1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Bhd.
New York	54	30	.643	—
Detroit	55	31	.640	—
Baltimore	49	38	.563	6½
Cleveland	48	40	.545	8
Chicago	43	45	.489	13
Boston	41	46	.471	14½
Washington	38	48	.442	17
Minnesota	36	50	.419	19
Los Angeles	35	52	.402	20½
Kansas City	30	52	.366	21½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Bhd.
Cincinnati	55	31	.640	—
Los Angeles	50	36	.581	5
Pittsburgh	43	36	.544	8½
San Francisco	45	40	.529	9½
Milwaukee	39	41	.481	13½
St. Louis	37	44	.457	15½
Chicago	37	45	.451	16
Philadelphia	34	46	.300	18

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Israeli Journalist Held in Spain While Searching for Degrelle

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Reports reaching here on Friday said that Zvi Aldouby, an Israeli journalist, was arrested in Spain while attempting to kidnap a former Nazi collaborator from Belgium, Leon Degrelle, who lives in a mansion near Seville.

Aldouby, who resides in New York, was co-author with Ephraim Katz and Quentin Reynolds of the first book written on Eichmann after his capture in Argentina. His amateur efforts to trace other Nazi war criminals were said to have led him to Martin Bormann's son and finally to Degrelle.

The report stated that he was detained by Spanish border guards while attempting to cross into Spain from France. Several guns and a map of Degrelle's whereabouts were allegedly found in the car in which he was travelling with another man.

From 'Haboker' to N.Y.

Thirty-one-year-old Aldouby left Israel in 1957 to study journalism at Columbia University in New York. Earlier he was the "Haboker" correspondent in Petah Tikva, but went abroad in search of wider fields of operation.

Later he opened a feature service in New York. Together with Ephraim Katz he published a series of articles in the American magazine, "Look," concerning the capture of Eichmann which were said to be highly inaccurate.

Several weeks prior to the opening of the Eichmann trial, Aldouby sold to "Yediot Aharanot" what he claimed to be the Sassen documents, a written version of the tape recordings of what Eichamnn told the Dutch journalist in long interviews in Buenos Aires.

While in Israel earlier this year he collected material and pictures concerning various classified information. He was later investigated by the Security Services, but it is understood that no charges were brought against him.

Aldouby was born in Rumania, immigrated here in 1947, and studied at the "Herzliya" secondary school.

SAPIR DISCUSSES B'SOR PLANS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, on Friday morning toured the site of the future city of B'sor, in the Western Negev.

He was accompanied by representatives of the Israeli textile industry who expressed readiness to establish a weaving, finishing and dyeing plant in B'sor to serve spinning mills in the area.

According to present plans the city will be built south of Kibbutz Magen and will occupy some 5,000 dunams of land. In the first stage, 500 housing units will be constructed and roads built to connect B'sor with Ashdod, Beersheba and the main highway to Eilat.

Construction is expected to begin in a few months' time.

Finnish Jews Honour Foreign Minister

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Jews of Finland, who were disappointed because Foreign Minister Golda Meir was unable to visit Finland as scheduled, have inscribed her in the Jewish National Fund Golden Book.

Mr. A. Isailovitz, of the Zionist Federation of Finland, presented the certificate to Mrs. Meir at a ceremony arranged by the Israel-Finland Association at Beit Sokolow on Thursday.

MISS ISRAEL IN SEMI-FINALS

MIAMI BEACH, Florida (Reuter).—Miss Israel, Atida Pisanti, was among the 15 beautiful girls chosen on Friday night as semi-finalists in the Miss Universe contest here. Forty-eight nations were represented.

The winner of the final, to have been held last night, will receive $5,000 in cash and a mink coat worth $3,500.

First Druse Go to Sea

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — The first Druse merchant marine cadets have been accepted for service with the merchant navy, and will go to sea this week.

The 12 moustachioed men, all ex-soldiers, aged between 20 and 30, were chosen from 17 candidates. The other five didn't make the grade set by the Seamen's exchange, the Union, the Labour Ministry and the shipowners.

The men, believed to be the first organized group of Druse ever to go to sea as sailors, are all farmers, the traditional trade of their people. Some of them have served spells in the Regular Army.

They were enabled to go to sea through the Defence Ministry's Department for the Placement of Demobilized Servicemen. The step also opens the way for Christian-Arab youths who have served with the Armed Forces as volunteers.

All the men will serve in deck jobs aboard cargo ships. It is hoped that Druse mechanics and locksmiths will now also be attracted for engine work at sea. The men all speak Hebrew well, but their lack of any other language, except for Arabic makes them unfit for the catering department, where a shortage of hands exists.

Month's Jail For Threatening Suicide

TEL AVIV. — A man who threatened to commit suicide in front of city inspectors, who were in the act of attaching his possessions for nonpayment of business taxes, was on Thursday sentenced to a month's imprisonment by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court Judge Eliezer Selikson.

In his decision, Judge Selikson stated that the accused, Mr. Zvi Schwartzman, 48, of Tel Aviv, neglected to pay taxes over a long period and put off the inspectors with various promises. They rejected a check the accused offered them, and finally presented him with the alternative of "the money or your possessions."

When the inspectors started removing one of the pieces of furniture from his home, Schwartzman drew out a revolver and threatened to kill himself. The inspectors called the police who arrested Schwartzman on the spot.

The Judge also ordered the revolver be confiscated.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post July 16, 1961

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court Of Civil Appeals
Before Justices Silberg, Witkon and Cohn.

Mr. Rosner, Appellant, v Director of Land Betterment Tax, Respondent (C.A. 337/60).

Improvements Made Before Registration Not Deductible From Land Betterment Tax

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv Appeals Committee, delivered on June 19, 1960 (in 1/60).

In November, 1957, the appellant, Mr. Rosner, bought a flat. He paid IL5,000 for it and invested another IL1,800 in making it habitable. When the flat was registered, Mr. Rosner declared the purchase price as IL5,000.

A year later he sold the flat in question for IL6,700 and sought to deduct the IL1,800 he had spent on it, as betterment. He would thus have shown no profit and been exempted from Land Betterment Tax. The Director of Land Betterment Tax refused, however, to regard the IL1,800 as having been expended on betterment, arguing that it did not come within the definition of deductible betterment in section 3(b)(1) of the Land Betterment Tax Law, 1949.

This section provides that any amount expended by the vendor on the betterment of the land from the day on which he acquired it to the date of computation of the tax, shall be deductible.

The Appeals Committee dismissed Mr. Rosner's appeal, holding that the IL1,800 was part and parcel of the purchase price of the flat and that he was not entitled to the remedy he sought as he had falsely declared the price of the flat to have been IL5,000 for registration purposes.

Mr. Rosner thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court.

The appellant appeared on his own behalf and Mr. Tepperburg appeared for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Witkon, who delivered the majority judgment of the Supreme Court, said that he was in complete agreement with the Appeals Committee that a person is bound by his declaration to a State institution like the Land Registration Office, if he made it in bad faith, with the intention of deceiving the authorities. But in the present case there had been no such intention, he held, and in the absence of any proof of bad faith the conclusions of the Appeals Committee could not be upheld.

He agreed with the Appeals Committee, he held, that the sum of IL1,800 expended on essential additions to the flat in question had been part and parcel of the purchase price. As, therefore, the appellant had subsequently sold the flat for IL6,700, he had shown no profit on it and was therefore not liable for land betterment tax.

In the circumstances, concluded Justice Witkon, he saw no cause for considering the respondent's argument that the IL1,800 expended on the flat did not represent betterment as it had been spent before the appellant had "acquired it" within the meaning of section 1(c) of the Land Betterment Law.

The appeal should, therefore, be allowed.

Justice Cohn

Justice Cohn concurred with Justice Witkon and then went on to consider the argument that the latter had declined to discuss.

Mr. Tepperburg, he said, had argued that as "the day on which the land was acquired by the vendor" is defined in section 1(c) as being either the day on which the land was originally registered in the name of the vendor or the day on which the vendor first became entitled to claim registration of the land, whichever date is the earlier, and as the Supreme Court had held in C.A. 120/52 (P.D. 7/141) that the title to registration is an administrative right against the Land Registrar and not a private right against the other party to the contract of sale, therefore, the IL1,800 which had been expended on the flat in question before it had been or could have been registered was not deductible for land betterment tax purposes.

But, held Justice Cohn, the above decision of the Supreme Court was a majority decision (of the President and Justice Agranat), and he agreed with Judge Halevi who, in his minority decision, had held that the vendor's right to register the land was a contractual or equitable one and not an administrative one.

He was of the opinion, he continued, that the test to be applied in deciding whether a person is entitled to deduct money expended on betterment from the sale price of land is whether at the time the money was expended the vendor had an owner's right to the land. For when such a right had been acquired through a binding contract, then the right to claim registration of the land had been simultaneously acquired.

In the case under consideration, he held, the appellant had acquired the right to claim registration of the flat on the day the contract with the builder had been signed and had come into force — that is, before the IL1,800 had been expended on completing the flat. It is perfectly true, he continued, that in accordance with the contract the builders could demand full payment of the purchase price before the registration was effected, but this did not derogate from the appellant's right to registration by virtue of the contract.

This conclusion, held Justice Cohn, appeared to him to be both logical and just. For it is an everyday occurrence for people to take possession of their flats although the registration in their names is effected only after they have made their last payment. There would appear to be no cause or justification for depriving them, therefore, of the right to deduct what they expend on the betterment of these flats between the time that they are entitled to use them as owners and the day that registration takes place.

Justice Silberg, in concurring with Justice Witkon, said that he was not prepared to dispute the correctness of the majority decision in C.A. 120/52 even to the extent of expressing any doubts about it.

Appeal allowed with IL100 costs.

Judgment given on May 1, 1961.

IT'S THE LAW

THE owner of an aircraft must pay IL250 airport services at Lod airport for every passenger taking off. The aircraft owner may collect the fee from the passenger. *(Air Regulations).*

Cables in Brief

HAMMARSKJOLD — U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold left Geneva by air yesterday for New York after attending the session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

BANDIT. — Tokyo police are looking for a bandit who deflates bank customers' car tyres while they are making withdrawals and then steals their money while they are changing the tyre.

CLIMBERS. — Braving 50-mile-an-hour winds, rescue teams yesterday sought to locate seven climbers reported missing on Mont Blanc since last Monday. Police in Courmayeur, Italy, said they were four French and three Italians.

STRIKE. — A wildcat strike by 650 electricians and engineers grounded all but two BOAC flights out of London yesterday. BOAC cancelled 24 flights and worked through the night to transfer passengers to other airlines.

RUGGED. — A 120-year-old woman, Darya Bondarova, was carrying pails of water when interviewed by a correspondent of "Kazakhstanskaya Pravda," reports the Soviet news agency TASS.

TOURISTS. — Nearly 5,000 West German tourists visited Israel last year, the Frankfurt travel agency D.E.R. said yesterday.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM

2.30, 7, 9

CHEN: Ocean's 11 (2.30, 7, 9.15)
EDEN: Dust in the Desert
EDISON: Dobrowsky
HABIRAH: First Love
JERUSALEM: The Tempest
OR GIL: Mein Kampf
ORION: Quand Sonnera Midi
ORNA: The Wizard of Baghdad
RON: Ronne and His Brothers (2.30, 7, 9.30)
SEMADAR: Beloved Infidel
STUDIO: Mother, Don't Leave Me
TEL OR: The Scarlet Pimpernel
ZION HALL: Career

TEL AVIV

4, 7.30, 9.30

ALLENBY: The Magnificent Seven (4, 7.30, 9.30)
ARMON DAVID: School for Scoundrels
BEN YEHUDA: The Virgin Spring (7.30, 9.30)
CHEN: The Sins of Rachel Cade (4, 7.15, 9.30)
EDEN: My Happiness Only With You
ESTHER: All the Fine Young Cannibals
GAT: Wild Strawberries (7.30, 9.30)
HOD: Tirez sur le pianiste (7.30, 9.30)
MAXIM: Ni Vu... Ni Connu...
MIGDALOR: Upstairs and Downstairs
MOGHABI: Les Fausses Ingenues
OPHIR: Spartacus (4, 8)
ORION: Maxie
PARIS: The Nun's Story (7, 9.30)
PEER: The Man Who Wouldn't Talk
SHDEROTH: Never on Sunday
TAMAR: Old Yeller (10, 12, 2, 4, 7, 9)
TCHELET: Eugene Onegin
TEL AVIV: Sanctuary
YARON: The World of Suzie Wong
ZAFON: Can-Can (7, 9.30)
ZAMIR: The Last Attack
BAMAT GAN: Circle of Deception (7.30, 9.30)

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: The Spider's Web
ARMON: Gli Amori di Ercole (4, 6.45, 9)
ATZMON: Sergeant Rutledge
CHEN: Lesson in Love (6.45, 9)
EN DOR: Espresso Bongo (6.45, 9)
GAL OR: The Bohemian Girl (10, 12, 2, 4, 7, 9)
MAY: Inherit the Wind
MIRON: Follyanna
MORIAH: Two-Way Stretch
ORAH: Los grandes familios
ORION: The Virgin Spring
ORLY: Sons and Lovers (6.45, 9)
PEER: Too Hot To Handle
TAMAR: I Aim at the Stars

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Oplatka, Rehov Yaffo, Mahane Yehuda, 24021.
TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Yani, 27 Yehuda Halevi, 62474. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 42673. JAFFA: Noga, near Noga Cinema, 81896. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik, 71514. BAT YAM: Atsma'ut, 75 Balfour. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer, 911830. HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokolow.
REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 951228. NATANYA: Hamagen.
HERZLIYA: Zablocky.
HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar-Giora, 68265.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Gruenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 32973. Dr. Zerrad, 39 Rehov Yaffo, 23357. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 72 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374.
HAIFA: Dr. Sberman, 9 Hanevi'im, 2484.

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DEPARTURES: TWA 800 to Athens, Rome, Paris, New York — 0645. El Al 421 to Zurich and London — 0650. El Al 411 to Rome and Vienna — 0900. El Al 221 to Paris and New York — 0930. Alitalia 458 to Rome — 0910. B.E.A. 282 to Athens, Rome and London — 1000. El Al 401 to Rome — 1100. El Al 211 to Istanbul — 1200. Air France 133 to Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Tokyo — 1800. B.O.A.C. 310 to Teheran — 1745. El Al 701 to Teheran — 2245. El Al 101 to Athens, Leopoldville and Johannesburg — 2400.

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WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

• **Christian Fellowship:—**
Vespers at 6.30 p.m. in Y.M.C.A. Lounge following carillon music from Tower. Speaker is Francis E. Kearns of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea. Swimming. Dancing & Orch. every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/90.

• **Drink & Dance:—**
Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too.

Pension Geiger Bar — Restaurant, Beit Hakerem, Tel. 22185.

•

Hebrew University: Conducted tour English, at 11 a.m. daily, Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem, Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning And Witness." Sundays to Thursdays, 8 to 6. Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1.

Conducted tours at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m. (Hebrew), 11 a.m. (English), Lobby of the out-patient clinic, Bus No. 19.

Full Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily from the Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• **New Israeli Films:—**
Daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon till 1 p.m.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Drawings by Jane Hillman-Schachori; collages by Judith Tellin-Geertner, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions. New Excavations at Akhziv. Exhibition of the month: Phoenician figurines from Akhziv. Permanent Exhibition, 9-1, 3-5.

Bezalel National Museum Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Pablo Picasso — exhibition of graphic work on the occasion of the master's 80th birthday, 9-1, 3.30-6.

Bezalel Art Library: The Library celebrates Picasso (ceramics & sculpture). 9-2.30.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Watercolours & Gouaches "Angels & Landscapes" by Yosi Bergner, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23532. Daily 9-1, 4-7.

• **Zoo:—**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:—**
Habimah: "Julius Caesar," 8.30

• **Young Talent Concert:—**
Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.

• **Dine and Dance:—**
Casba Bar-Restaurant, 23 Rehov Yirmiyahu, International Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif. Dinner Dance. Tel. 63617. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

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Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 61349, New International Show.

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• **Saryon:—**
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• **Tourist Service:—**
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m.—7 p.m.

• **Tours:—**
Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21211.

• **Zoological Gardens:—**
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; closed, Sat., 10-1.

Ancient Glass. Pre-historic finds in coastal region. Museum Ha'aretz, 10-5.

Tel Aviv Museum:
1) Dizengoff House, Rothschild Blvd. Closed till Sat.
2) Rubinstein Pavilion, Tarsat Blvd. Lutka Pink — oil paintings. Dan Hoffner — oil paintings, watercolours, sketches, daily, 10-1, 4-7. Friday, 10-1, Saturday, 6-10 p.m.
3) Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—**
Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. New Exhibition: Nagasaki-e, from the De Roos collection 10-1, 4-7.

A retrospective exhibition of Chana Orloff. Sculptures, Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1; 4-7. Saturday included.

Art Gallery: Paintings, Woodcuts, Sculptures. Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7.

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
331, 356.4, 249 & 220 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.15 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock. 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Stuschewsky: "Folk Melodies." Five Jewish Songs from Eastern Europe, for Orchestra (Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal) Debussy: "In the Boat" played by Igor Oistrakh (Violin); Kabalevski: Symphony No. 2 Op. 19; Wolf-Ferrari: Overture: "Susanna's Secret." 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 Oriental songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.59 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.15 Children's Corner. 5.30 Weekly French Lesson. 5.45 "Music for Sunday" — a special programme for the Christian Communities. Palestrina: Stabat mater with the Choir of the Choral Academy "Lecco," conducted by Guido Camilluccl; Bach: Missa Brevis No. 3 in G minor, performed by the Choral Singers and Radio Orchestra, conducted by Hans Griechkat, with Franz Kelch (Bass). 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 For the Agriculturalist... Weekly Report. 7.20 "Let's Sing a New Song." 7.40 Daily Hebrew. 7.45 "Recital:" Telemann: Sonata in A minor (Pierre Pierlot — Oboe, Ruggiero Gerlin— Piano). Schumann: Fantazy for Clarinet and Piano (Ulysse and Jacques Delecluse). Weber: Andante and Rondo Hongroise in C major (Jean Louches — Bassoon, Solange Robin — Piano). Faure: Sicilienne (Leonardo Almeda — Guitar, Martin Ruderman — Flute). 8.15 "Some of This & Some of That." 8.50 Bible Reading: Mishlei, chaps. 21 & 22. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra Concert: Berlioz: "The Damnation of Faust," a dramatic legend for Singers, Soloists, Chorus and Orchestra, Soloists: Marguerite—Genevieve Miesan (Mezzo-Soprano), Faust — Guy Chovet (Tenor), Mephisto — Ernest Blanc (Baritone). Conductor: Jean Martinon. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 297.7 & 422.5 M.
Commercial Programme: 3.59 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists, presented by Yehuda Lev. 5.00 News. 5.08 Tunes and Melodies. 5.45 Requests for Songs and Dances. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 Requests (cont.). 6.15 "Raise Up." 6.40 Songs that are still popular. 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 7.00 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 New Records. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 "Murder in the Air" — Sketch. 10.32 Quiet Tunes. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR

7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 News in Mograbit. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.30 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English. 9.29 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.28-7.15 a.m., 1.30-2.15, 5.23-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (31.5 M.): Programme to the U.K.: 10.15 News. 10.25 Heritage. 10.40 International Sports Quiz. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 Heritage. 7.10 International Sports Quiz. 7.35 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(216, 225 and 285 M.):

6.00 Opening. 6.30 Request Programme. 6.40 Tunes & Rhythm. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Classical Request Programme. Works by Rossini, Beethoven, Liszt & Strauss. 7.50 "Entry Ticket." 8.30 Army's Diary. 8.45 Nation's Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Merry Rhythm." 9.30 Hit Parade. 10.00 Music for Dancing. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (19.44, 16.77 & 13.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 News, Portrait of a City.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme (434 & 485 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m.

7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Emergency. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Feliz King. 10.30 B.B.C. Bandstand. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Teller of Tales. 2.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. "The Name is Shane." 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.45 Strange Stories of the Sea. 10.00 Vanished Without Trace. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Danger Point.

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By Moshe Ater, Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

Reparations Scheme Fulfilled Basic Economic Role

THE 14-year programme of German reparations to Israel will come to an end on March 31, 1966, but in practice the scheme is expected to be wound up considerably earlier. Actual deliveries of German goods financed by the reparations will peter out by the end of 1963, although the Bonn Government's budgets will make some of the corresponding allocations at later dates, the time gap being bridged over by bank credits. Next week the Timna, the last Zim ship built in a German yard out of reparations — will arrive in her home port.

All our orders for remaining capital equipment are expected to be placed by year's end. The personnel of our purchasing mission in Cologne has already been reduced to one-third, and next year only a skeleton staff will remain to maintain contacts with the suppliers. This is an appropriate time to review the implementation of this big programme and its impact on the Israeli economy.

To Resettle Refugees

The reparations agreement was not concerned with indemnifying Jews who had suffered from the Nazi regime. It was intended to help meet "the heavy burden of resettling ...uprooted and destitute Jewish refugees from Germany and from territories formerly under German rule" by paying out sums to the Israel Government (DM3,000m.) and to a conference of Jewish welfare agencies (DM450m.).

This adds up to $825m. — of which just over two-thirds have already been received — which have played an important role at a crucial period of this country's history, when hundreds of thousands of postwar immigrants were still largely unemployed or unproductive, while our financial resources — including Jewish national funds, the American grants-in-aid, and a trickle of private loans and transfers were inadequate for large-scale development, particularly since considerable sums had to wasted on unproductive relief projects.

In the years 1954 and 1955 reparations financed one-third of our aggregate import surplus, and even in 1960 over one-fifth of it. At the same time, the proceeds of reparations goods sold for local currency accounted for a sizeable part of the Government's Development Budget.

Recent Decline

It is only in recent years, with the growth of exports, individual restitution payments from Germany and private capital investments, that the reparations have declined in importance as a source of foreign currency. In the current fiscal year they will cover only about one-seventh of the foreign trade gap and account for less than 8 per cent of the total foreign currency income. Incidentally, reparations income has also decreased to some $60m. a year, as compared with a peak of $87.5m. in 1955 and $80m. in 1960. Finally, reparations counterparts account for only 11 per cent of the current Development Budget.

Though gradual discontinuation of these unrequited capital imports in the coming few years will doubtless create a void in Israel's capital resources (both in foreign and in local currency), it is not likely to slow down the country's dynamic expansion appreciably. Our productive capacity, competitive and earning power and foreign currency balance have all improved immensely since 1952, and the German reparations have had a fair share in this improvement. Almost our entire merchant marine, the Acre steel complex, the Timna copper works, heavy equipment for our power stations, various kinds of industrial equipment for about 1,200 large and small-scale manufacturing enterprises, farm and irrigation implements, building materials, railway stock, and a number of other items have been acquired under this scheme, the lasting influence of which can scarcely be overstressed.

The m.s. Lachish — one of the vessels built for Israel with Reparations funds — Zim's first refrigerated freighter.

Germany Second

At this junction the question of future trade relations between Israel and Germany crops up of necessity. Before the reparations programme started, Israel's imports from Germany were virtually nil. Today West Germany is second only to the U.S. among our suppliers. But will this trade outlive the special financing of reparations, which are tied to purchases of German products — except for the one-quarter of the total that is earmarked for oil?

The answer is in the affirmative to a greater extent than is commonly assumed, although the volume of our purchases from Germany is already declining with the completion of the great shipbuilding programme. Even assuming that neither capital equipment nor consumer goods are imported from Germany after 1964, spare parts and accessories for installed equipment of German make, and semi-fabricates (textiles, chemicals, ad pharmaceuticals) for local factories adjusted to German production methods, will of necessity be imported. Their aggregate value has been estimated at $20m. to $25m. a year as compared with the $80m. worth of imports we acquired from Germany in 1960.

This, however, is most likely to be covered by our exports to Germany, which climbed to $25.7m. in 1960 and are expected to top $30m. this year. Of this only about one-third is accounted for by citrus; the rest are eggs, canned citrus, diamonds,

See 'Restitution Recipients' by Ya'acov Ardon—Page 6.

edible oils, and a variety of manufactured articles (bathing suits, paints, knitted goods, orlon yarn, raincoats, gloves, chemicals, etc.) for which increasing repeat orders have been obtained from big German concerns.

To be sure, this trade is not tied by any administrative constraint to purchase from specific sources, but in a way it can nevertheless be regarded as a direct outcome of the reparations deliveries. This is obvious as far as our purchases in Germany go; but our sales too — except for citrus and a few other commodities — have also been greatly facilitated by the comprehensive trade contacts between the two countries and the activity of the Israeli purchasing mission in Cologne. In fact, the mission launched a long-term plan to interest German trade quarters in Israeli goods, parallel with educating our manufacturers to adjust themselves to the requirements of the German market as far back as 1956, and it is only due to its initiative that the barrier posed by the absence of official relations has been so effectively overcome. Of late negotiations have even started for jobbing orders in Israel from German factories that are unable to cope with the rising demand for their products, and the trade connections may become even closer if a German development loan to Israel should materialize in the fairly near future.

Propitious Circumstances

Thus whatever criticism may be levelled at the reparations scheme from other angles, its economic performance has fulfilled the highest hopes. This has, of course, been due partly to the scheme's basic objective of providing assistance for economic development, and thus indirectly also for international trade, but also to a series of propitious circumstances which should be carefully kept in mind. First, while the amounts paid to Israel have proved of considerable weight as far as her economy was concerned, they have fulfilled only a marginal function for the German budget and balance of payments. Second, the German price level has in most cases lagged behind that of other industrial countries, and as a result we have been obtaining reparation's goods relatively cheaply, so that we have had no difficulty in either selling them in the home market or putting them to remunerative use without administrative coercion or subsidies. Third, the marked improvement which has taken place in Israel's own economy during the period under review — partly as a result of reparations aid — has also greatly contributed to this success by making it possible to direct most of our purchases to capital goods and other investment items which have increased the economy's productive potential and earning power (and in which — by the way — the German industry has been most interested) instead of using up these non-recurrent resources for consumption purposes.

In retrospect this last point may easily appear commonplace. However, when the scheme was originally launched — back in 1952 — it gave rise to a heated controversy between conventional economists (headed by Dr. Trone) who insisted on the need to work out a definite development plan for which the reparations should be earmarked, and the opportunists, who advised that we merge reparations with all our other financial resources and administer them according to changing economic requirements. The latter carried the day. Reparations funds were used to buy not only oil, but also wheat, oilseeds, sugar etc. However, this practice has gradually been discontinued in the wake of our improved foreign currency position, and also of better planning methods in this country.

Small Staff

It is worth noting that the reparations programme has been administered by a comparatively small staff of less than 270 people at the peak of business activity (including both the Shilumim corporation proper in Tel Aviv and the purchasing mission in Cologne) and at an average overhead cost of no more than three quarters of one per cent. In addition, performance has been by and large very satisfactory, and in some respects it has set standards for this country. The steadfast exclusion of agents and other intermediaries has made it possible for the Purchasing Mission to be in direct contact with the producing firms and thus obtain a first-hand view of the technical and cost problems involved, to check qualities and delivery terms, to compare original price quotations and to smash several attempts to establish suppliers' cartels—besides saving substantial agents' fees. The diligent checking of world price trends and the centralized handling of transport, insurance, banking and other matters, combined with a steady rapport with international competition, has also resulted in considerable savings. The medium-term credits necessary to advance delivery dates for some orders were obtained at low rates of interest averaging out to 5.75 per cent. Wherever necessary, engineering and technical know-how has also been provided, and the percentage of claims has on the whole been astonishingly small.

Should not this spectacular success serve as a lesson in other fields? Should not purchasing missions and purveyance by government agents be expanded instead of reduced, as is now the vogue? Dr. F. Shinnar, the engineer and General Executive of the reparations project believes that the answer to this question is negative. The high level of efficiency achieved by the Shilumim Corporation and its purchasing mission cannot be taken for granted elsewhere — he says — for they have been conditioned by two special circumstances: the almost complete absence of trade and personal contacts between Germany and Israel before the reparations; and the special zeal which went into the execution of this project due to its unique background, magnitude and singular importance for the Israeli economy.

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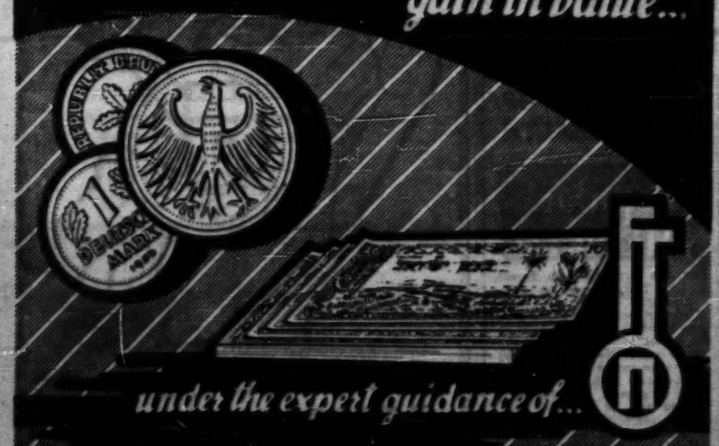
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Twenty-Five Years of Franco

SPANIARDS CONCERNED ABOUT SUCCESSION

By Richard Scott Mowrer
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

MADRID. — TWENTY-FIVE years old tomorrow, the Franco dictatorship is showing signs of age. It is slowing down. It is less harsh, less rigid, less uncompromising than it was at the beginning, than it was ten or five years ago. Or even one year ago.

Almost imperceptibly it has become more easy-going, more tolerant of openly expressed criticism. Vocal criticism, that is, for the printed word is still pretty much a captive under close supervision.

FRANCO

Does this mean that Franco is losing his grip? A little, maybe. But at 68 he is still Spain's strong man and there are no contenders for the title. His political opponents pose no serious threat. The country is quiet. He doesn't plan to retire soon, if ever.

Yet it is a fact that although the basic features of the Franco regime remain, they have become eroded and blurred by the passage of time, by the effect of exposure to influences from outside.

Censorship of press and radio, of book publishing and films is as stringent as ever. But in today's Spain more people speak out more openly against the government than they did before — and get away with it.

Spaniards still get arrested and jailed for "crimes" that in many other countries are legitimate activities. But in general political offences are not punished as harshly as they used to be. For more than ten years there have been no death sentences for political reasons. All "political crimes" used to be tried by military courts. Now they are usually shunted off to civil courts, except when Communists are involved.

Minister's Influence

Two months ago the government ordered the release of a Socialist leader, Antonio Amat, who had been held in prison without trial for nearly three years. Probably political considerations angled on the regime's wish to improve its standing with countries of the free world, rather than compassion, were behind the decision. But what's new is that a cabinet minister used his influence to bring it about (Jose Solis, Minister of Labour). A few years ago this couldn't have happened.

Occasionally, outrageously heavy sentences are imposed on political offenders. Yet these have become the exception rather than the rule. Opponents of the regime plot in semi-clandestine fashion and most of the time the regime lets them since their subversion is usually ineffective and because it's easier to keep an eye on them that way. The Communist opposition, however, stays well hidden, for where they are concerned the government tolerates nothing.

Under Franco there have never been free elections. But where limited suffrage is permitted, (so hedged in with safeguards that the regime risks nothing) the beginnings of nonconformist political expression have begun to emerge.

In the recent labour syndicate elections secrecy of the ballot was generally observed and some of the voters took advantage of this to express disgust with the regime by "voting" for Fidel Castro or Fabiola, the Spanish bride of Belgium's King Baudouin. A few years ago it would have been dangerous for disgruntled voters to risk this sort of thing.

The fact is that the Franco State today shows signs of disintegration from within. Political forces that backed Franco at the beginning are splintering off, withdrawing their support, in some cases openly displaying their hostility. These elements are more redoubtable than a left-wing opposition for they cannot be slapped down with impunity.

Monarchists, impatient to have a king back on the throne, are openly restive (though others stand by Franco in the belief that their cooperation will ensure orderly transition when the time comes).

The Roman Catholic Church of Spain today has mixed feelings about the regime. The hierarchy continues in support but the lower clergy of the Basque country and in Catalonia has been strongly critical of the State's limitations on civil liberties. Priests in close contact with the people have expressed concern at the Church's continued identification with the Franco State.

Winning Acceptance

These trends, in monarchist circles and within the Church, have contributed to the "softening" of the regime. But there have been other powerful influences:

The coming of age of a new generation. Unlike their elders, the young people of Spain are not inhibited by dreadful memories of the civil war. They are not impressed very much by the regime's constantly reiterated claim that the Franco uprising of 1936 saved Spain. Four years ago Madrid university students expressed their sentiments by circulating leaflets to the effect that they, "the sons of victors and vanquished" in the civil war, wanted more liberty in Spain.

Exposure to the outside world. During the civil war and throughout World War II Spain was isolated. Then, after the Allies' victory, the United Nations voted political and economic ostracism of the Franco regime, and Spain remained sealed off from influences that might have complicated the Caudillo's rule. It was not until 1953, with the signing of the aid-for-bases accords with the U.S., that this country became exposed to the contagion of foreign ideas. Spain got into the United Nations, joined other international organizations and set about winning the acceptance, if not the approval, of the Western democracies.

The process is continuing; the effect has been to induce the Franco regime to hold back on the use of tough tactics as a means of government.

However, the current "softening" of the regime could be deceptive. Right now Franco risks little by easing up because the country is not in turmoil. The people are not so discontented that they want to hazard themselves in a move to topple the regime. They are dissatisfied, but not to the extent of flying into a collective rage and rebelling.

But should the right-wing Salazar dictatorship in neighbouring Portugal collapse, should disorders spread to Spain, Franco's loosening grip would tighten again — hard.

At the moment the gravest hazard on the Spanish horizon is the problem of the Franco succession. After Franco, what? Franco has said that Spain is a monarchy. He has implied that Spain's next king will be the son of Alfonso XIII, Don Juan de Bourbon, now living in Portugal. But Franco has not said when he proposes to allow the 47-year-old Pretender to mount Spain's vacant throne. Franco wants to perpetuate his regime in its basic form and is working on a constitution that would presumably ensure this.

But what if Don Juan refuses to succeed Franco as a figurehead, on Franco's terms? What if the Spanish people, who have been denied participation in government for 25 years, disagree with Franco's plans? And what if Franco should die suddenly, before the succession problem is worked out?

More than ever, Spaniards are worried by these uncertainties. After 25 years of Franco-rule, they sense trouble ahead.

THE JEWISH SCENE

By Geoffrey Wigoder

Anti-Semitism in Soviet Union

A FINE series of background studies on Jewish subjects is being prepared and circulated by the B'nai B'rith International Council. One of the most intriguing to be issued so far deals with "Popular Anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R." This is based on the investigation of over 300 refugees from Soviet Russia in 1950-51 by the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System (the overall results are summarized in "How the Soviet System Works" recently republished in the paperback Vintage Russian Library.) The interviewees were selected so as to approximate to a cross-section of Soviet society and each refugee was interviewed for between two and four days. The B'nai B'rith survey is based on an examination of material relating to Jews in these interviews.

Three-fourths of those interviewed spoke of the Jews in stereotyped terms ("the Jews occupy a privileged position in Soviet society," "they are business-minded and money-minded," "the Jews are clannish, aggressive, pushy, sly, deceitful, unprincipled, smart, religious fanatics," "they don't like to work," "they are cowards — they don't fight and they don't drink", "they make good family men, good musicians, good doctors," "they have a distinctive physiognomy and accent"). About half the reactions were negative and a tenth violently hostile. One Great Russian, a former machine shop worker, repeated the ritual murder libel and when the interviewer asked, "Do you really believe that?", he replied, "Of course — I saw it myself." The hostile section was not limited to the unsophisticated but extended to many sectors.

Apart from the violently hostile, about a quarter exhibited prejudices. The most frequent was the complaint that the Jews were a privileged and favoured group in Soviet society ("the Jews have it better," "they are in top positions in the government, the army, trade"). Next came the complaint that the Jews were money-minded. More than a half of the hostile respondents and many of those with negative views believed that Jews were occupied in commerce and trade or were engaged in shady dealings.

A large number disliked Jewish clannishness ("they are more of a bloc, more united than the Russians," "they stick together and pull for each other," "there is always some 'Abram' who has managed to find jobs for his relations"). Many felt that when a Jew occupied an important post, he tended to replace non-Jews with Jews ("If a Jew gets a job in a store, the next week there are two Jews there, the following week three, and before the end of the month there's a revolution", said a 26-year-old chauffeur).

About a fifth of those with negative views described Jews as a group who dislike or avoid physical labour. And a variety of other reactions cropped up less frequently. In some instances, a respondent expressed nearly all the negative stereotypes. Thus a Great Russian teacher and painter (who had many Jewish friends) commented, "Jews lived much better than their neighbours. In the factories there were no Jewish workers; there were none in the *kolkhoz*. They helped each other. They were well-organized. During the pre-war period all the trade and most of the industry was in Jewish hands. In the army there were almost no Jewish soldiers. If they were in the army, they were in the Quartermaster Corps. There were many Jews in government circles and in the NKVD. They knew how to get ahead. They were resourceful and unprincipled. They had cars and luxurious apartments."

Only about 8% of those interviewed recalled the Soviet interdict on anti-Semitism — and most of these quoted it to demonstrate that the Jews were favoured by the government. Besides, 12% of those with negative attitudes thought the Jews dominated or were influential in the Secret Police.

Although it is difficult to generalize from this sampling, it is reasonable to conclude that — at least as late as 1951 — anti-Semitic attitudes were widespread and deep-rooted in the Soviet Union. About a tenth of the interviewees — including some who spoke positively of the Jews — noted the widespread existence of anti-Semitic prejudices in the U.S.S.R. and this was echoed by the few Jews who were included in the sampling. A 25-year-old war hero, son of a Jewish father and a non-Jewish mother, commented "I had been baptized — but in school children called me 'Jew' and I used to fight them and tell them my father was a Jew but I was not. The government tried to combat anti-Semitism but it continued exactly as before. Russians are terrible anti-Semites."

No Evidence of Action

An unpublished study of the attitudes of the Ukrainian refugee population, cited in the Survey, suggests that anti-Jewish prejudice is still particularly strong among Ukrainians: 47% of the least educated, 51% of the moderately educated and 36% of the well educated among the Ukrainians favoured excluding Jews from some form of social contact (work, apartment houses, friendship, marriage and — most frequently — all four categories). The Ukrainians felt the Communist Party was filled largely with Jews and it seems that the Ukrainians disliked the Jews more than they disliked the Russians.

There is no evidence that the Soviet authorities have taken any action to counteract this negative thinking or to project a positive image of the Jew. The latest Soviet history textbooks do not discuss the Jews — even in those sections dealing with national minorities. A government booklet (issued in 1954) listing Heroes of the Soviet Union omitted mention of the Jewish group. Obituaries of distinguished citizens never refer to Jewishness. On the other hand, attacks on Jews continue to appear in provincial newspapers and there can be no grounds for postulating any diminution in anti-Semitism over recent years.

FRIDAY'S PRESS:

'Lammed' for Liberals

Ha'aretz (non-party) says the Central Election Committee's refusal to allot the letter "Lammed" to the Liberals "was a complete surprise... The principal partners in this strange alliance thought that the allocation of a symbol made up of two letters that offer no indication about the party with which they are connected would confuse many voters." The paper hopes that the High Court of Justice will reverse this decision.

Haboker (Liberal) writes: "Anyone who wants to gather political and military secrets at this time has only to go to Mapai propaganda meetings to obtain them in abundance." There are differences of opinion between the Prime Minister and the leaders of the Liberal party as regards security policy, but the latter do not feel that this is a proper subject for public discussion, the paper goes on. "Mr. Ben-Gurion must stop supplying material for deletion by the censor," the paper declares.

Hatzofe (National Religious) stresses the importance of the role played by its Party in building the State and defending the rights and values of the religious public. If all religious, and right-thinking Jews supported the party, "it is almost certain that this would mark a turning point in Government as in all spheres of national life."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam), commenting on the statements made by the Prime Minister to a Davar reporter about his recent remarks in the Knesset on the "Affair," writes: "This attempt to escape unscathed from the difficulties created by his renewed rejection of the conclusions of the Committee of Seven, and to relieve his party of difficulties in an election period, will not succeed. It cannot be allowed to succeed!"

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael), commenting on the attempt of secular parties to win the votes of religious people, writes: "They are trying to make the public forget that the various secular elements are united in an attempt to uproot the Torah from Israel and to make us like all the peoples."

Restitution Recipients' Role In Balance of Payments

By Ya'acov Ardon
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ABOUT $100m. in personal restitution payments from Western Germany flowed into Israel last year. At least as much is expected this year.

The share of these payments in Israel's external balance of payments was put into perspective by the Chairman of the Bank Leumi's board of directors, Dr. Yeshayahu Foerder, at the Bank's general meeting on April 23 this year. "We receive these funds," he said, "without any expenditure or investment on our part and in fact they are no smaller than the added value of our exports, i.e. the net income from exports after deduction of the import element included in it."

An examination of Bank of Israel figures shows that the German restitution payments have already surpassed the net income from the export drive. The Government's foreign exchange budget lists an income of $350m. from visible and invisible exports in 1960. Dr. Foerder reminds the readers of these statistics that the figure includes the price of all raw materials and services paid for in foreign exchange.

If the export revenue figure in the external balance of payments table is adjusted to its net amount, the personal restitution payments from Germany emerge as one of the strongest pillars that hold up our foreign exchange budget. They account for no less than one-third of all unrequited transfers and moreover represent "net income," that is an added value of 100 per cent.

Subsistence Calculation

The legal basis for personal restitution is the West German *Bundesentschaedigungsgesetz*, the Federal Restitution Law enacted by the Bundestag in 1953. Its purpose was to compensate victims of the Nazi regime for the wrongs, injuries and losses they had suffered. The compensation was computed on the basis of the real or presumed earnings of the claimants in the past and translated into the present on the basis of what the German legislators called an "adequate subsistence level."

How was this subsistence level calculated? The Federal Statistical Office of West Germany investigated the cost of living for a "middle class worker's family" and a "higher income family," in a way similar to the computations that underlie our own cost of living index. A "basket of consumer goods" was chosen based on retail market prices in the Federal German Republic and on the living habits of these two sample families. At that time the West German economic boom was already roaring and the consumption pattern of a middle class family included many items that in Israel are still regarded as luxuries, at least by the Government.

The German officials who evolved what they regarded as representative and fair figures for their two typical families of medium and higher incomes, did not consider what it would cost to maintain these two German standards of living outside Germany. They did not take into account that as far as victims now living in America were concerned, the simple conversion of the cost of the consumer goods basket in West Germany into U.S. dollars and cents at the official exchange rate would defeat the intention of the legislator to pay the Nazi victims a fair and reasonable amount of compensation that would afford "adequate subsistence". America is more expensive.

"Fair Consideration"

These discrepancies soon became obvious to restitution recipients in the U.S. Their representations led in 1955 to supplementary legislation in Germany in which the relevant provision says that "If the victim (of Nazi persecution) has gained his livelihood abroad and if he can show that a valuation of his earnings abroad would, because of the lower purchasing power resulting from the official rate of exchange, lead to an inequitable result, the purchasing power (of the amount of compensation to be fixed) shall be taken into fair consideration."

This was followed up by another piece of relevant legislation in 1957: "In evaluating income of the victim abroad in the past or the present, the official rate of exchange of the foreign currency is to be taken into account... but if in the conversion of the income according to the official rate of exchange a deviation of at least ten per cent results to the detriment of the victim in comparison with a calculation based on the purchasing power of the foreign currency, the purchasing power should be given fair consideration."

International exchange rates usually reflect factors and interests quite different from those of the consumer. The fairness of the German legislators' intentions in providing for this contingency raised the problem of how the respective purchasing power of two currencies in two different sets of economic and social circumstances could be properly compared.

Through their organization, the recipients of restitution residing in the U.S. engaged a German expert, Prof. Bernhard Hartmann, to study the problem. He went to the U.S., where he collated prices for thousands of consumer goods and services, replacing a German pattern of consumption by one that was characteristic of a former German who had adjusted his style of living to the environment of Omaha or Pittsburgh.

Prof. Hartmann published his findings in 1959. He assumed that while there was no universally valid method of comparing the purchasing power of two currencies with universally valid results, a fair degree of parity could be arrived at for any limited and specific purpose, such as determining the cost of living for a middle class worker's family.

Treasury's Loss

The lesson for Israel is obvious. The Association of Israel Restitution Recipients has asked Prof. Hartmann to undertake a similar investigation for them in this country where at the official rate of exchange German marks are worth less to restitution recipients than would be the case if the pound's real purchasing power were taken into account, and where, according to Dr. Curt Nawratzki, the noted economist, the Treasury lost about $30m. in 1960 alone.

Moreover, the claims of many elderly persons who have an income that by local standards would be regarded as modest have been rejected as a result of the overvaluation of the Israel pound. Under the definition of an "adequate subsistence level" these claimants were found to earn enough when their income in Israel was converted into German marks at the official rate of exchange.

Prof. Hartmann agreed to come to Israel. He even offered to undertake his investigation free of charge and asked only for what it would cost to pay an assistant. However, the Government is understood to be planning to send three officials of its own to Bonn to discuss the problem. The Bank Leumi Chairman, Dr. Foerder, asked for a revision of the exchange rate paid to recipients of German restitution in his annual speech. "It is desirable to deal justly and fairly with Restitution recipients who make such a substantial contribution to the economy."

MUSICAL DIARY

Poor Diction

The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Gary Bertini, conductor; Rene Koren, soprano; Yona Ettlinger, clarinet; the "Kol Yisrael" Choir (directed by Ladislau Rooth) (Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem, July 11). Handel: Psalm 112 for Soprano, Choir and Orchestra; Pergolesi: Concerto in D for Clarinet and Strings; Debussy: Rhapsody No. 1 for Clarinet and Orchestra; Brahms: Nine 'Liebeslieder' "Waltzes from Op. 52 and 65, for Choir and Orchestra.

IT seems irresponsible of the programme director to let a fine opera soprano sing such a difficult Handel piece which requires sound training and experience in oratorio and church music style. No wonder that Rene Koren could not make as good an impression as in her previous appearance. Then there is the question of language. Why must a Psalm be retranslated from Latin into Hebrew with no accent fitting the music (for example: ádonai or adónai, but never adonaí)? Surely, in this case, where there is a true translation of the original Hebrew guaranteeing original meanings, it would be better to have the opera sung in the composed language with music and words fitting each other as intended by the composer. And if there were some words audible in the Handel, none at all were identifiable in the Brahms. The choir sang nicely but with complete neglect of diction, and I am at a loss to say in what language the Brahms waltzes were performed. Still, the lovely music was very enjoyable, and one waltz was repeated in response to the warm applause of the audience.

The other soloist of the evening, clarinetist Yona Ettlinger, played as usual with unerring technique and clear musical interpretation. The Pergolesi does not make exciting listening and does not give much scope to the soloist, but the Debussy Rhapsody came over beautifully in all its aspects.

The orchestra, playing in this programme purely a secondary role, cooperated well with soloists and the choir, and Gary Bertini handled all items and combinations with care and mastery.

YOHANAN BOEHM

Engel Prizes

THIS year's Engel Prizes, granted by the Tel Aviv Municipality, were awarded by a committee consisting of A. U. Boskovitch, Yariv Ezrachi and Michael Taube to three composers and Yisrael Shalita, the author of "Jewish Music and its Composers" and "Encyclopedia." The composers are Erich Walter Sternberg, whose "Raven" (after E.A. Poe) has been widely performed abroad, Ben-Zion Orgad, who won the prize for his "Septet," and David Zahavi, one of the founders of Kibbutz Na'an, for his many songs for choir, children's songs and folk-tunes. The total amount allocated has been raised to IL2,000, and it is planned next year to distribute only two prizes, of IL1,000 each.

READERS' LETTERS

ASHKELON DROWNINGS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Yesterday marked the fourth drowning fatality this year at Ashkelon beach. Although the sea there is notoriously treacherous, the city authorities have failed completely to provide adequate safety measures. There is only one guard station at the main beach, no safety boats and no telephone — on a beach which on Saturdays and holidays is filled with thousands of bathers. The sea is Ashkelon's great attraction, but neither citizens nor visitors are adequately safeguarded while swimming.

This is only one of the many examples of lack of concern. The Mayor prides himself on having "balanced the books", but he has failed to provide the promised development. Will it take more accidents on unlit, poorly-kept roads, and more people drocened before city authorities take proper action?

Yours, etc.
ALEX WEINGROD
Ashkelon, June 27.

Municipality Replies

The tragedies which occurred — all of them outside the bathing area authorized by the municipality — are very much to be regretted.

What is no less to be regretted is that your correspondent should exploit these tragedies for a violent personal attack on the Mayor, who is known as a person who carries out his promises.

The development which has taken place in the city after the Mayor "balanced the books" is known both within and without the city.

S. GARFINKEL
Town Clerk
By order of the Municipal Council.
Ashkelon, July 11.

KUWAIT MEMORIES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I believe that your Special Correspondent's opening remark in his article on Kuwait (your issue of July 2) that he "knows Kuwait better than any other person living in Israel," is a slight overstatement.

I first travelled to Kuwait late in 1937 and worked until the spring of 1939 with the company which was exploring for oil in the Sheikhdom of Kuwait. I knew the late Sheikh and the present one personally. I returned to Kuwait in the autumn of 1944 and stayed till late 1951. During the last three years of my stay in Kuwait I was a senior personal engineering adviser to his Royal Highness. I was one of the first people to encourage him to start the pilot distilling plant for the much needed water in Kuwait.

The Sheikh had been advised previously to lay an overland water pipe from Iraq. But with the assistance of Colonel Dixon, the best known European in Kuwait, we were able to persuade him to allow the Patterson Engineering Company of England to erect the first salt-water distilling plant.

I worked on the project of building the road from the harbour to Kuwait town. I can remember the rise of the township of Ahwadi, the headquarters of the Kuwait oil company. I can remember the fantastic job of George Wimpy, the London contractors, in bringing out British craftsmen for the winter season to build this giant project.

Reading your article, I found that very little is said of the great assistance that the Sheikh gave to his own people nor is there any mention of the great work done by the great Englishman, Colonel Dixon. I would like to add that although Palestinian Arabs held and probably still hold high positions in the administration of Kuwait, there was no love lost between them and the Sabah family. The late Sheikh made it know to me on many occasions that they were tolerated but not really wanted.

The educational plan which was started in late 1948 by his Royal Highness covered compulsory education for the people. It was nothing unusual to find small groups of men from the age of 30 to 50 sitting on the shores of the Persian Gulf, trying to overcome the difficulty which foreigners find in the English language.

I would also like to mention the great work which was carried out for the Kuwaitis by the Dutch Reform Church. This Church had been in Kuwait for almost 40 years and ran the one modern hospital up to 1945. The hospital was in the capable hands of a well-known Dutch surgeon, Dr. Nega. I believe that in the 40 years of their existence in Kuwait they accomplished colossal medical reforms but I was told by the Pastor de Jong that during his time in Kuwait he didn't make one convert from Islam to Christianity.

To conclude, I must say that although the late Sheikh knew that I was a Jew, it made no difference to my work in his country. The problems came with the infiltration of the Egyptians into the educational field and with the death of the Sheikh. If these had not taken place I feel sure that I would still be in Kuwait.

Yours, etc.
E. S.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Mishmar Hashiva, July 3.

HUNGER STRIKE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was amazed to read in your issue of June 27, in the news item on an invalid's hunger strike, the Defence Ministry's statement that it is paying IL300 monthly for Mr. Tvili at a sanatorium "as a gesture of good will, but not because he is legally entitled to it."

Without going into the merits of Mr. Tvili's case, I cannot help asking whether the officials of any Ministry have the right to disburse public funds as the spirit moves them, without proper legal authorisation.

Yours, etc.
"MAKPID"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, June 27.

Ministry of Defence Replies

The expenditure on medical care for Mr. Tvili was covered by the officials of the Ministry, not as your correspondent maintains arbitrarily, but upon instructions of the Minister of Defence.

In isolated cases of special hardship, when the need to give help to an invalid who served in Zahal becomes known, the Minister of Defence has the authority — in accordance with a special section of the budget allocated for this purpose — to authorise help of this kind as a gesture of good will.

Public Relations Officer
Ministry of Defence
Tel Aviv, July 4.

U.N. AND NEWS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have read with some interest Mr. H. W. Kaiser-Bluth's letter in your issue of June 7, in which he alludes to a proposal for the establishment of United Nations machinery to "verify and correct... and publish official bulletins on... distorted and inciting news," whose suggested functions he now proposes should be performed by the International Press Institute.

On December 16, 1952, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a "Convention on the International Right of Correction." This Convention stipulates that if "a contracting state contends that a news dispatch capable of injuring its relations with other states or its national prestige or dignity"... is false or distorted, the contracting state may submit its version to the contracting states in whose territories the dispatch has been disseminated. A contracting state must then, within five days of receipt, transmit this version to correspondents and information agencies in its territories and to the headquarters of the correspondent responsible for the dispatch if it is within its territory.

By December, 1960, 12 states had signed the Convention and five of them had ratified or acceded to it. These were Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. The Convention cannot come into force until one more state ratifies it. It will then be binding only on ratifying states. The seven signatories who have not yet ratified are: Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Paraguay and Peru.

Your correspondent's attention might also be drawn to the extensive "Report on Developments in the Field of Freedom of Information Since 1954" (Document E/3443, of February 2, 1961) which may be consulted at the Library of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, one of the official Depository Libraries of the United Nations.

Yours, etc.
JAMES B. ORRICK
Director
United Nations Information Centre for Greece, Israel, Turkey and Cyprus
Athens, June 28.

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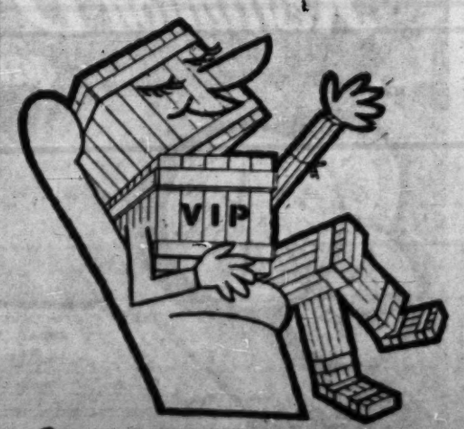

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The Weather

Forecast: An upper ridge is moving over East Mediterranean.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	31	19—31	21—32
Tiberias	39	23—36	22—33
Haifa Port	71	24—28	23—29
Nazareth	60	19—31	20—32
T.A. Kirya	64	21—30	21—30
T.A. Port	77	23—28	22—29
Lydda Airp.	54	19—31	18—32
Jerusalem	37	18—28	20—30
Beersheba	21	18—34	19—35
Eilat	13	24—39	25—41

A: Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Dr. and Mrs. Cecil Roth, of Oxford, to work on the Hebrew Encyclopaedia (by El Al).

Ambassador F. E. Shinnar, Head of the Shilumim Corporation, from Cologne (by El Al).

The Editor of "The Jewish Chronicle," Mr. William Frankel, of London (by El Al).

The Director of the Livestock Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Uriel Levy, from Europe where he participated in congresses on livestock fertility and animal produce in the Hague and Hamburg.

DEPARTURE

Miss Sadia Wilkinson, I.P.O. public relations officer, on a visit to London (by B.O.A.C.).

Schippers Triumphs With 'Cosi Fan Tutte'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The 31-year-old American Conductor, Thomas Schippers, and six guest singers last night conquered a first-night audience here at a triumphal performance, with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, of Mozart's opera "Cosi Fan Tutte." The Tel Aviv Chamber Choir, directed by Eitan Lustig, took part in the performance at the Mann Auditorium.

The audience included Ministers and members of the diplomatic corps who later went on to a reception at the I.P.O.'s guest house.

New Central Synagogue For Jerusalem

Jewish architects throughout the world will be invited to compete for the design of the new Yeshurun Synagogue in Jerusalem, which will be built on a four-and-one-half dunam plot adjoining the present synagogue in the heart of Jerusalem.

This was announced at a press conference in Jerusalem, Friday, by Mr. Alexander Eliash, President of the Yeshurun Synagogue Society and chairman of the Building Committee.

He said the new synagogue would contain 2,000 seats, making it one of the largest in the world. Although no final budget had been set, it is estimated the building will cost several million pounds. Most of the money will be raised in a fund raising campaign here and abroad.

The Synagogue is intended as a central place of worship for the entire nation, Mr. Eliash said.

He expressed the hope that the cornerstone laying ceremony would take place within a year. *(Itim)*

Kwart Named Acting State Attorney

The Minister of Justice has appointed Deputy State Attorney Shmuel Kwart to the post of Acting State Attorney.

Mr. Kwart, 47, has served in the Public Prosecution Department since 1949, and was deputy to the late State Attorney, Colin Gillon.

Affair Session Decision Put Off

Await Ben-Gurion Statement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Representatives of Knesset factions met at Deputy Interior Minister S. Ben-Meir's Kirya office on Friday and decided to wait until after today's Cabinet meeting before initiating moves to convene a special Knesset session on the "affair."

Some Knesset factions had wished to debate the Prime Minister's statement that the findings of the Ministerial Committee on the "affair" became invalid with the resignation of the Government. The heads of the factions agreed at Friday's meeting to wait for an expected statement by Mr Ben-Gurion at today's Cabinet session which is expected to settle the issue.

The meeting was originally called to discuss whether a special Knesset session was required to introduce alterations into the voters' register. The M.K.'s were informed that the changes affected only 2,000 voters who had changed their addresses since the last Knesset elections. Nonetheless the Liberals and Ahdut Ha'avoda wished to convene the Knesset for this purpose, but all the other factions found that such a move was unwarranted because of the relatively small number of voters involved.

Won't Join Cabinet Unless Mapai Weakened, Ya'ari Says

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mapam Secretary-General Meir Ya'ari on Friday night declared that Mapam would only join a new government in which Mapai's power would be severely reduced. Mr. Ya'ari was addressing the closing session of the 14th Council of his party at the Armon David Cinema here.

Mapam would demand proper guarantees ensuring that information on defence and security affairs would be supplied regularly to all members of the Cabinet as a prior condition for joining a new coalition. The party will also demand the setting up of a National Security Council which would supervise the Defence Establishments to prevent the use of defence affairs for political purposes, he declared.

The Mapam leader's speech consisted of one long bitter attack on the Mapai leadership, centred around the "Lavon affair," mentioned the Liberals and Herut only in passing and completely ignored Ahdut Ha'avoda.

He constantly described the present Mapai leadership as, "a clique of deposers" and attacked by name Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mr Dayan, and Mr. Peres, charging them with "totalitarian tendencies." "There was little to choose between the economic liberalism of Mr. Yosef Saphir and that of the clique of deposers," he said claiming that the latter were also close to the Herut position on security policy.

He believed that the "ousting of Lavon, first from the Defence Ministry and then from the Histadrut, was "part of the general attempt of this 'revisionist' clique to impose its will on the nation." Mr. Ya'ari said he regarded the attacks on him and on Dr. Nahum Goldmann as a compliment, as "we are the only ones who dare challenge Mapai's domination," he declared.

"The Prime Minister adopted Mapam's solution to the Arab refugee problem when speaking to President Kennedy but denounced it as a betrayal here," Mr. Ya'ari said, after attacking Mr. Ben-Gurion for not reporting to the Cabinet on his talks with the U.S. President. Mapam had urged the return of a "certain number of refugees, and the abolition of the Military Government which Mapai used to degrade and imprison the Arab minority," he said.

Mr. Ya'ari ended by saying that a victory for Mapai at the polls would put reactionaries at the head of state. "If Mapai gains in the election it will be a victory for the 'clique of deposers' within that party," he said.

45 Students from Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda receiving diplomas at the graduation ceremony of a seminar on agriculture and cooperation at the Ruppin Training Institute in the Sharon. The graduation ceremony which was attended by Foreign Minister Golda Meir was followed by a party. (Photo by Rosenblum)

Tanganyika Transport Minister Arrives

The Minister of Transport of Tanganyika, Mr. Amirali Jamal, arrived last night by air for a two-day private visit.

Barbour Impressed By Energetic Activity

TEL AVIV. — The new U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Walworth Barbour, in his first public appearance in Israel at the Commercial and Industrial Club luncheon on Friday, told his audience that he was impressed at the intensive commercial and development activity that he had seen here since his arrival.

Mr. Barbour said he was last here 20 years ago, when on his way to an assignment in Baghdad, and Cairo.

The Ambassador spoke only very briefly at the last club luncheon of the season.

Japanese Visitors Feted By Japan-Israel Society

TEL AVIV. — The members of the Japanese Parliamentary delegation now visiting Israel were the guests of honour at a reception given by the Israel-Japan Friendship Society under the patronage of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, at the Sheraton Hotel here last night.

The members of the delegation were on Friday received by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir and by the Governor of the Bank of Israel Mr. David Horowitz.

On Saturday they were the guests of Foreign Minister Golda Meir at tea at the Ramat Aviv Hotel.

On Friday afternoon four members of the delegation were involved in a car accident in Jerusalem. They were returning from a visit to Ramat Rahel and their car was hit by a jeep in the Talpiot quarter.

The impact of the crash turned the car completely around and badly damaged the right side. The driver was injured, but none of the passengers was hurt.

Altmann Wants Strong Anti-Refugee Stand

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Had the nation listened to Jabotinsky's teachings the State of Israel could have been established before the holocaust and there would not have been any need for an Eichmann trial," Dr. Aryeh Altmann, Herut M.K. yesterday told a memorial rally at the Chen cinema in Jerusalem to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the death of the Revisionist leader Ze'ev Jabotinsky.

Dr. Altmann recalled how Jabotinsky had called him to Warsaw shortly before World War Two to organize a conference of East European Jewry on mass immigration, but the plans had to be cancelled following the outbreak of the war.

"Concessions to the Arabs will never bring peace," Dr. Altmann said, quoting Jabotinsky's views on this issue, and even the Jewish State in one part of Palestine came into being only through war.

The speaker warned in this connection against any thoughts of agreeing to the return of Arab refugees, demanding that the Government issue a clear statement on this issue even before the U.N. General Assembly.

"Israel should even prefer a U.N. resolution of censure on this issue to the actual return of refugees who would prove to be a "fifth column," Dr. Altmann concluded.

'Lammed' Appeal Set for Tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Liberal Party's request for an *order nisi* against the Central Elections Committee for refusing to assign it the letter "Lammed" will be heard by the High Court of Justice on Monday. The President of the Court, Justice Y. Olshan, will preside.

It is understood that the complainants will ask to hear the evidence of four people, including the secretary of the Central Elections Committee, Mr. Moshe Shilo, the chairman of the rival Yemenite faction which is also claiming the "Lammed" for its symbol, and Mr. Yitzhak Artzi, secretary of the Liberal Party.

In interparty deliberations late last week, it emerged that Mapai will apparently change its stand and not oppose the granting of the Lammed to the Liberals as it appears that the Yemenite party they had sponsored will not run in the elections after all.

It is understood that influential circles in Mapai pointed out the party would have been acting against its own principles in supporting a communal list.

Ahdut Ha'Avoda Calls For 'Neutralism' in Foreign Policy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.— Ahdut Ha'avoda has called for the adoption of "neutralism" in foreign policy, support for the acceptance of Communist China into the U.N., acceptance of the principle of "free choice by the Arab refugees" and direct unconditional peace talks with the Arab states "even before the signing of peace treaties."

This was included in the Ahdut Ha'avoda election platform finally approved by the party's Central Committee on Friday.

Ahdut Ha'avoda will refuse to join the next coalition unless "all members of the Cabinet are kept fully informed of all policy decisions and operations in all spheres, particularly defence and foreign affairs," it was stated. The party will insist on guarantees "which will prevent members of the Cabinet being confronted with *faits accomplis* in all spheres of Government policy," and will demand effective Government control over the defence establishment.

The party platform promised that Ahdut Ha'avoda will do its best to establish a Government led by the Labour parties, but will refuse to allow "the undermining of the democratic process and will not hesitate to join forces with any other force to defend democracy."

Calling for unity of the labour movement, the platform declares that such unity must permit freedom of action for all partners. The party regards the unity of the kibbutz movements as the first stage in this scheme.

"Mapai is incapable, in its present form, of joining such a partnership because of the rise to power in its ranks of reactionary elements, which makes impossible a political merger of the labour parties," the party platform noted.

Child Injured In Fall Through Roof

TEL AVIV. — A six-year-old girl was seriously injured on Friday afternoon when she fell through the roof of a warehouse to the floor three metres below.

The child, Sara Kurgtzal, of 72 Rehov Weizmann, was playing on the concrete roof when a part of it gave way beneath her. She was taken to the Ichilov Hospital. *(Itim)*

'Affair,' Refugees in Election Speeches

Dayan: Must Resist Pressure on Refugees

Fear of an open conflict with the U.S. over the Arab refugee problem was expressed by Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan at a Mapai meeting in Ramat Gan.

He expected that great pressure would be exerted on Israel over this issue, which would be one of the country's greatest tests. Thus the nation would need a strong leadership which would be able to stand up to this pressure — which would not be resisted if Dr. Goldmann and Mr. Ya'ari stood at the helm. Any expression of willingness to make concessions would only increase this pressure, Mr. Dayan said, accusing Dr. Goldmann, as the main Liberal party spokesman on foreign affairs, of being prepared to grant concessions.

"If Dr. Goldmann does not, as he says, believe in territorial concessions, then he should let the electorate know what he really proposes," said the speaker. Dr. Goldmann had said that Mr. Ben-Gurion's policy had prevented the achieving of peace with the Arabs, which meant Ben-Gurion and not Nasser was preventing a peace settlement. That was a very serious charge and not a very responsible one, Mr. Dayan declared.

Allon: Elections To Prevent Mapai Split

Any one who votes for Mapai this time will go against the best interests of Mapai itself, for the historical values of Mapai have lost ground with the rise to power of "the young clique" in Mapai, Mr. Yigal Allon told an Ahdut Ha'avoda meeting in Ramat Gan.

He accused Mapai of basing its election propaganda on the "big lie" technique and of wasting millions of Pounds in its propaganda campaign.

Mr. Ben-Gurion and "his henchmen" forced the elections on the nation because after the "affair" they feared that Mapai would split apart, so they artificially united Mapai by the challenge of the polls.

Rosen: Mapai Avoiding 'Affair'

Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen accused Mapai of trying to avoid a public discussion on the "affair" before the electorate. He was addressing, in German, a Liberal party rally of professionals originating from Rumania.

Mr. Rosen wished to know "whether Mapai does or does not support Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement that the Ministerial Committee's report on the 'affair' was invalid." He said "Mr. Ben-Gurion is not a lawyer and does not know everything. He can be mistaken sometimes as he was over the "Lavon affair." Democracy in Israel was in need of protection against "this near mystic adoration of one man, making him into a god-like person."

Landau: There Were Other Mishaps

At a Herut election rally in Petah Tikva's Hadar hall Friday night, Mr. Haim Landau, M.K., said that as a member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, he knew of several mishaps prior to the "affair" which occurred when Mr. Ben-Gurion was Minister of Defence and which ended tragically.

About 350 persons were present at the meeting.

Josephthal: Ahdut Are 'Splinterers'

Even in these hours of heated debate Mapai has not given up its desire to unite the kibbutz movement and the Labour movement, Labour Minister Giora Josephthal told a Mapai meeting in Rehovot. Dr. Josephthal's speech was heckled by young men who shouted Ahdut Ha'avoda and Herut slogans.

Dr. Josephthal declared that Ahdut Ha'avoda was the most extreme expression of splinterism and of an incapacity to exist within a larger organized framework.

Mapai had never imposed on itself the bonds of a petrified ideology but aimed at allowing democratic discussions within its ranks, he said. Regarding itself as a mass movement, it always examined its values in the light of their application to day-to-day reality, Dr. Josephthal said.

Sharett: Mapai Wants Full Labour Merger

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., told a Mapai meeting in Givatayim that Mapai was fully prepared to merge with Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam in order to form one large labour party. Such a party could easily obtain 70 mandates to the Knesset. But the latter two parties were crippled by the virus of separatism and splinterism and they would lose at the polls for their sins.

Mr. Sharett wished to know why the Liberal party did not reveal at large "its wonder cure, which will supposedly bring immediate peace with Arabs, and their secret policy which will help to improve our relations with the U.S.S.R.?"

Saphir: We'll Win Or Be Opposition

If the Liberal party does not receive enough votes to set up a government it will remain in the opposition, Mr. Yosef Saphir, M.K. told a Liberal rally in Ramat Gan.

Mapai was responsible for the rising cost of living, the depreciation of the value of the Pound and the increasing domination of the private citizen's life by the bureaucracy, he charged, declaring that the Liberals would change all that.

Carmel: Must Oppose One-Man Rule

The nation must oppose the attempt of Mapai's head and his 'henchmen' to convert the country into a family estate, Mr. Moshe Carmel, M.K., told an Ahdut Ha'avoda meeting in Dimona.

Mr. Carmel accused Mapai of cultivating the "cult of the unconquerable leader," aiming at paving the way for one-man rule of the state.

Peres: Rocket Race Not Israel's Doing

Israel was not responsible for launching a rocket race in the region, Deputy Defence Minister Shimon Peres told a Mapai meeting in Bitsaron.

Reports in the American press proved that Nasser asked the U.S. many months ago to sell him rockets in an effort to raise his prestige in the Afro-Asian world, Mr. Peres said.

The Middle East arms race was a product of the cold war and to put the blame on Israel was ridiculous, Mr. Peres declared. The Deputy Minister noted the enthusiastic reaction of a leading Burmese paper to the launching of "Shavit Two." The paper said that Israel's triumph was of importance to small nations, proving they were not limited in such matters by their size but only by the capacities of their peoples.

Swimming Pool For Crippled Children

PETAH TIKVA. — A swimming pool for crippled children was opened here Friday on the premises of Yad L'banim, coinciding with the opening of a special summer camp run by the Hanshil-Polio Organization.

Fifty-one children between the ages of seven and 14 are attending the camp's first three-week session. All are post-polio cases from Petah Tikva and its environs.

The police have put a truck at the disposal of the camp to take the children from and to their homes.

A FIRE which broke out in the "Namer" match factory in Rishon Lezion last week destroyed 25 sacks and 5 carts filled with matches. The fire is believed to have been caused by the heat.

A-Bomb Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

serve in international administrative positions.

The note continued:

"The Government of the U.S. believes this rejection of the idea of an international civil servant acting impartially under guidance from international policy-making organs constitutes nothing less than an attack upon the executive capacity of any international organization for effective action.

"The U.S. rejects this Soviet contention categorically and is convinced that nations which do not wish to submit to the domination of great powers will also reject it."

Other examples of Soviet efforts to "sabotage" the Geneva negotiations, include (1) a demand that international inspections on Soviet territory be limited to three a year at the sites of any suspicious explosions and (2) a proposal for what Westerners have assailed as Soviet self-inspection. This latter proposal is that international control posts and inspection teams be under control of Soviet citizens.

The latest exchange of U.S.-Soviet accusations on nuclear testing began with the meeting between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev at Vienna June 3-4.

Mr. Khrushchev gave Mr. Kennedy a note asserting Russia's intention to get its three-man council in a test ban control organization, or else there would be no treaty. Mr. Khrushchev's detailed views were set out in a note to which the U.S. replied on June 17.

The Soviets struck back on July 5 accusing the U.S. of trying to find excuses for resuming the testing of nuclear weapons. The last note was not made public until July 7.

The unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of our beloved

HARRY LOURIE

of Johannesburg, South Africa

will take place on Tuesday, July 18, at 5 p.m., at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, Jerusalem.

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INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

Strike at Ata Mooted Over Wage Increase Dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Labour Council is due to decide on strike action at the Ata textile factory this morning, as both sides stand pat on their differing views on the payment of the six per cent wage increase.

The Council's secretariat will meet and the Ata works' committee will participate in the proceedings.

"The situation is serious," Council secretary Shalem Bahat told *The Jerusalem Post*.

On Friday, Mr. Bahat and the works' committee met the Ata Managing Director, Mr. Hans Moller, who has just returned from abroad, for a final discussion of the Council's claim for a general six per cent pay rise for the 1,570 Ata workers. The Council claims that this rise had been agreed upon by the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association (Ata is not a member of the Association).

No General Rise

The Ata management on the other hand states that this agreement does not provide for a general rise in the textile industry but for a new wage rate. Whoever is already paying that rate need not increase wages, they claim. Ata is willing to adjust itself to the rates agreed upon by the Association and the Histadrut, and would increase wages by more than six per cent for some of the workers, while "of course being unable to increase such wages as are already higher, or no lower than those stipulated in the new rates," the Ata men declared.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the Ata management said it was "convinced that a wage increase cannot improve the situation of the wage earners, because it must give new impetus to inflation which would immediately cancel out the value of any increase. Only stopping inflation can lead to a real improvement of the workers' living standards."

The management went on to say that a rise in wages must also increase the difficulties and losses connected with export, on which the future of the plant depends. The cotton industry was particularly vulnerable because its productive capacity was already far in excess of local consumption.

Proposes Negotiations

While Ata "had to reject" the demand for a general six per cent rise, it proposed to start immediate negotiations on the details of the adjustment of its wages to the new rates agreed upon for the industry.

These negotiations would form an integral part of the talks on the paint's new labour contract, on which requests have already been advanced by the workers and the management.

Mr. Bahat told your reporter that the Council could not accept the offer to "adjust" Ata wages to those in other textile plants. He said that Ata was a 25-year-old plant, and it could not now expect its workers to agree to adjust the conditions they have achieved in a quarter of a century to those of newly formed or younger plants. He had therefore invited the works committee to attend the meeting of the Council secretariat this morning at which a decision on steps to be taken against Ata would be reached.

Asked to comment on Mr. Bahat's views, Mr. Moller told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Ata management was unable to change its mind, under any circumstances.

LAPIDOTH DRILL

The company drilling for oil at Sherif 1 is Lapidoth, and not Naphta as was reported Friday.

Wage Agreement Reached at I.E.C.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An agreement on the new wage scales for over 5,000 employees of the Israel Electric Corporation was reached here on Friday at a meeting between the company's management, the secretariat of the national works committee and representatives of the Histadrut Executive.

The agreement will be brought before the full employees' council tomorrow, for final approval. It will represent the new labour contract for 1961-62 and will cost the IEC an estimated IL1.8m. annually.

Under the agreement, all employees up to grade seven are to receive an increase in their basic wage, retroactive to January 1. It is understood that the increase will be about IL20 to IL40 monthly, to each employee, and will cover over 80 per cent of the staff. The remaining top grade staff members already received large increases 18 month ago.

The agreement also provided for seniority pay of IL9 monthly, for each year of service, for all employees who joined the firm before 1947. In the past, seniority was recognized only from 1947. This increase too will be retroactive to January 1.

Hospital Staffs Strike Called Off

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A country-wide strike of auxiliary staff at Government hospitals set for today was avoided on Friday at a meeting between staff committees and Mr. Pesach Gamadi of the Civil Servants Union secretariat.

A meeting will be held today between the committees, the Union and the Civil Service Commission to discuss the employees' demands that their working conditions be made equal to that of the nurses.

Preliminary Meeting On Teachers' Salaries

Preliminary talks on the question of teachers' salaries were held at Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv on Thursday with the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Abba Eban, presiding, and with the participation of representatives of his Ministry and the Finance Ministry, the Histadrut, and the Teachers' Union.

One-Time Bonus For Government Technicians

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Government-employed technicians will receive a one-time bonus of from 15 to 20 per cent of a monthly salary with their July wage packet.

This was announced by the Civil Service Commission to the Technicians Union on Friday.

It is understood that the Technicians' August or September wage packets will include increased seniority pay, in keeping with the recent agreement between the Commission and the Union.

Dagon Stops Silo Expansion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The construction of the third wing of the Dagon company's terminal silo, which was to have raised its storage capacity from 42,000 to 70,000 tons, will be stopped. The company announced on Friday that it had instructed its contractor, Solel-Boneh, to halt the work, on Monday night.

The Dagon spokesman stated that its executive board had taken this decision after the receipt of a cable from Washington last week that the Finance Ministry had suddenly withdrawn approval previously given for an IL.1.8m. Export-Import Bank loan to Dagon from U.S. counterpart funds for the expansion project.

The U.S. Government grants loans from counterpart funds for development projects only with the consent of the government of the country to which the loan is given.

The Dagon spokesman added that the IL3.8m. wing had already been approved by all Ministries concerned and that Dagon had already invested close to IL1m. in the silo expansion which was intended to ease pressure on the country's limited port facilities.

The Finance Ministry spokesman was quoted as explaining that the Ministry's opposition to the loan was due to its conditions which, he said, were unusual for a development loan.

Mihmoret Crash Driver Remanded

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HADERA. — Shmuel Segal, the 64-year-old driver of the taxi that last week careened into a group of children, near Mihmoret, killing seven, was remanded for 10 days by Magistrate Yosef Margalit here on Friday.

The police representative stated in court that Segal's investigation had not been completed. Segal claimed in earlier questioning that his brakes did not function properly at the time of the accident. The brakes have been sent for laboratory tests.

Police have been questioning eye-witnesses to the accident. They are expected to pass their findings to the government appointed three-man inquiry committee early this week.

12 Tots Died Of Parathion This Year

Twelve babies have died from parathion poisoning since the beginning of the year, Mr. Turnau, Health Ministry District Pharmacist, told a seminar of Ministry Pharmacists in Jerusalem on Thursday.

Most of these deaths occurred in agricultural settlements, Mr. Turnau said, and measures must be taken to authorise stringent search arrangements at the settlements, since most of the poisoning occurred at homes where the parathion was being kept illegally.

Notices to the Public

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Eichmann Deceived Own Foreign Ministry

Under Sustained Cross-Examination Admits Deception Was Deliberate

By MACABEE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eichmann deceived his own Foreign Ministry on the scope of the deportations of Jews. Submitted to one of the most sustained poundings yet delivered by Attorney-General Gideon Hausner, Eichmann on Friday admitted that this deception had been deliberately practised. But, he claimed, he was acting under orders.

Mr. Hausner asked him how was it possible, that on the same day, June 26, 1942, he (Eichmann) had written two letters whose contents contradicted one another.

"One of them went to the German Foreign Ministry," Mr. Hausner said, "and in it you wrote that *only able-bodied Jews* would be deported from Rumania. The second letter went to Himmler, and informed him that you also intended to deport Rumanian Jews who were *not able-bodied*. Is this correct?"

Eichmann: I had to obey orders. I don't want to deny what happened but after studying the documents, I want to say that I have come to the conclusion that I must change in many ways the statements I made to Bureau 06, for the facts prove that matters were otherwise.

Orders Exist

Mr. Hausner: I've already told you that I have never believed the Foreign Ministry was not guilty of the murder of Jews. It is clear that the Foreign Ministry is no less guilty than others, but you even tried to cheat your own Foreign Ministry in regard to the deportations of Jews. This is what I charge. Admit it!!

A. I must admit that Himmler gave orders to camouflage and to confuse the issue in this matter, for the orders exist.

Q. You are mistaken, because it was Himmler who revealed the trickery. When he received your letter, he sent it to the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry therefore got two letters from you, one in which you said only able-bodied Jews would be deported, one in which you said the opposite. Killinger (the German Minister to Rumania) flew into a rage, and began shouting about "Eichmann's methods" — die Methoden von Herr Eichmann. Don't try to throw the blame on Himmler in this matter — he has enough already on his conscience. (A burst of laughter in the courtroom greeted this remark.)

After Eichmann said again that he had been following orders in deceiving the Foreign Ministry, he was questioned about the jurisdiction of Richter, who had negotiated with the Rumanian authorities about the deportations. Eichmann said that Richter was not directly responsible to him, although Richter had sent him reports.

Q. In this document, Killinger displays his anger with you. What was the cause of this anger?

Remembers Nothing

A. I've asked myself, and I've conducted an intensive investigation. But Reitlinger (author of "The Final Solution") in his book gives a wealth of material which throws light on the matter.

Q. Leave Reitlinger alone, and tell us what you know. We can read Reitlinger anytime we want, but it is not every day that we have an Eichmann on the witness stand. Tell us what you know.

Eichmann said that he personally remembered nothing of the matter.

Justice Landau said at this point that if Eichmann was willing to accept Reitlinger's version of the affair, then he should be allowed to do so. Mr. Hausner said he would submit a copy of the book to the court at its next session.

The Attorney-General then went on to another theme, — the question of why the German Foreign Ministry had "apologized" to Eichmann. The accused said that a document, which required the signatures of officials from both the Reich Security Head Office and the Foreign Ministry, had left the Foreign Ministry bearing only the signature of an offical of the latter.

Q. But this does not answer my question. Why does the Foreign Ministry apologize to you, to the "little Eichmann," and not to Himmler or Kaltenbrunner?

A. The matter concerned the deportations of Jews from the unoccupied parts of France. It was a routine service letter.

Q. So, it was usual that Department D8 of the Foreign Ministry would apologize to you for its arranging for deportations in unoccupied France? Is this a usual practice?

A. But the Foreign Ministry is not apologizing. It only says that due to certain reasons the agreements made between two authorities could not be kept. This is not an apology. It is a normal bureaucratic procedure.

Q. Normal? But you told Dr. Servatius in the examination-in-chief that it was something extraordinary, to write such a letter.

A. This is also correct, as a matter of fact....

Q. Correct. How can it be correct? Is black white and white black?

A. As a matter of fact it was unusual.

Another Explanation

Eichmann then gave a different explanation for telling Dr. Servatius that it was an extraordinary matter. When he told Dr. Servatius this, he meant that it was extraordinary in that it was not signed by the two different authorities concerned, and not that the letter had been addressed to him containing an apology).

Mr. Hausner left Eichmann's activities in Rumania for those in Bulgaria. Theodor Dannecker, who dealt with Jewish affairs in Bulgaria, had reached an agreement with Alexander Beleff, Bulgarian Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, for the deportation of Bulgarian Jewry. Mr. Hausner tried to clarify whose orders Dannecker was following.

Eichmann: I can't remember about this matter, or even about the agreement reached with Antonescu. I learned about this agreement through a study of the documents here.

Mr. Hausner (shouting): Does such a man as Adolf Eichmann exist? Or is he only an integral part of the 1,600 documents which Bureau 06 has managed to collect?

Dr. Servatius rose to his feet to protest. "Your Honour," he said, addressing Justice Landau, "such statements are not aimed at clarifying the matter at hand. I would like to ask the Court to instruct the prosecutor from refraining in future from using them."

After a brief consultation, Justice Landau said, "Dr. Servatius, we do not think that such statements deviate from the normal cross-examination process."

Eichmann: I am willing to give a clear and exact answer. I hope to, but if I talk from memory, the same thing would happen here as happened when I was interrogated by Bureau 06. Generally, what I told Bureau 06 was correct, but when I tried to reconstruct what had happened, without the help of documents, it happened more than once — as you yourself have remarked Mr. Attorney-General — that what I said was foolish, stuttering and stumbling. And it could not be otherwise if I only spoke from my memory. For it is most difficult to swim in such a sea of documents. Therefore, I dare not speak without referring to documents, otherwise I would stumble and fall.

Q. This is what you are doing all the time.

After about 15 minutes of questions and answers, Eichmann said that Dannecker got his orders from Muller, but "it is clear that I was a pary to the matter. I can't avoid saying this, and this is true not only in regard to Bulgaria but in every case.

Mr. Hausner: If you had said this 15 minutes ago, you would have saved both of us valuable time.

Eichmann admitted that he was not "satisfied" with the agreement which Dannecker had reached with the Bulgarian authorites, but added that the question was whether "Muller, head of Department IV, was satisfied, and whether Kaltenbrunner, head of the Reich Security Head Office, was satisfied." But Eichmann had no influence to change matters.

Mr. Hausner: The agreement containg a paragraph under which Bulgaria agrees never to demand that the Jews be returned to Bulgaria. What does this mean? You made an agreement about 20,000 Jews as you would make one about sheep being led to the slaughter. I want to know why.

Reconstruct

Eichmann: If I must give an answer and I must give one...

Q. Yes, you must.

A. Then I will try to reconstruct matters... It appears that the German authorities did not want the Jews to return to Bulgaria and report what they had seen.

Q. Perhaps it was because you knew these Jews were to be murdered and that it would be impossible to return them? Therefore you protected yourself legally against the demand that they be returned?

A. May I be allowed to say that I never gave these orders, although I knew that part of these Jews would be exterminated.

Claims Rademacher Faked Notorious Shooting Order

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"It's a forgery." This is how Eichmann termed the notorious phrase — *"Eichmann schlaegt Erschiessen vor"* — (Eichmann suggests shooting them) which appeared as a marginal notation in a document discussing the fate of 1,200 Serbian Jews.

Mr. Hausner: "You have maintained that documents speak a clear language. Here is a document. Explain it."

Eichmann: Documents always tell the truth, but only if they are drawn up by a person who is not sloppy and careless, by a good and careful worker. And it is well-known that Rademacher (who made the marginal notation) was sloppy in his office work. I've collected a series of documents to prove this. I am here under oath and I am testifying under oath, and I would like to swear, that I did not give that order — and the facts will speak for themselves.

Q. But why would Rademacher write such a thing. This is long before Nuremberg when everyone was hunting for a scapegoat to save himself. Why did he do it?

A. When (Secretary of State) Weizsaecker demanded an explanation for what happened — for taking such extreme steps — then Rademacher corrected the document to cover himself.

Q. But if this was a forgery, then Rademacher could easily have endangered himself. Weizsaecker could easily have lifted the phone and demanded an explanation why Eichmann proposed shooting these Jews. Corect?

A. This is correct. But when did Rademacher do it? At Nuremberg Rademacher said something entirely different from what this document shows.

Q. That is incorrect. Rademacher said that he talked to you by telephone and he was astounded to hear you used the word *Erschiessen* and hang up. That is what he said.

A. No, he said something different.

Q. In regard to shooting the 1,200 Jews, he said that he was astounded to hear you say "shoot them." He was so surprised that he asked you again, and you repeated *"Erschiessen"* and hung up. This is what he said at Nuremberg.

A. I never gave any such instruction. I never said any such thing as *"Erschiessen."*

Q. So Rademacher is lying. (Laughter in the Court.) Shall we add him to the list of forgers? We already have a long list. All right, let's add him.

A. A document may be produced here to contradict what Rademacher says.

Q. Good. I'm only sorry that we can't ask Rademacher to appear in person, but to the best of my knowledge, he is living in a neighbouring (i.e. Arab) country.

A. Let me say that I would accept responsibility for this — without winking an eyelash — if it were true.

Justice Landau: I wish to tell the accused again to refrain from using such general statements which add nothing to his case.

In reply to other questions, Eichmann said that he was not sure when Rademacher had forged the document to implicate him. However, he noted that it was not normal bureaucratic procedure to make such notations. Ordinarily, a separate paper containing the information would be attached to the original document.

Restitution For Plunder in Rome

ROME (INA). — An amicable settlement concerning 50 kilograms of gold and a 7,000-volume library — including priceless manuscripts and books dating back to the 15th century — which were taken by the S.S. from the Rome Jewish community in October 1943, has been signed in a Berlin civil court by the World Jewish Congress representative in Italy, Mr. Fritz Becker, on behalf of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities and the Rome Jewish community and by a representative of the West German Finance Ministry.

The restitution claim settlement, which followed two years of negotiations, was fixed at 45m. marks, half to be paid immediately and half when a new West German law will allocate additional restitution funds.

Italian Jewish circles expressed satisfaction at the settlement and consider the compensation adequate. The Rome community gold was reportedly found in 1945 in Silesia with seven kgs. missing. The library was never found.

U.S. Nazis in Jail For Assaulting Children

WASHINGTON (INA). — Two of George Rockwell's Nazi "storm troopers" have been arrested by police in nearby Arlington, Virginia, on charges of feloniously assaulting a number of teen-aged children including a 13-year-old Jewish boy.

Held in Arlington County Jail in lieu of bond were Richard Braun, 26, and Robert Harber, 31, who reside at Rockwell's American Nazi Party headquarters "barracks" in Arlington. Braun must post $1,500, while a bond of $1,000 was imposed on Harber.

The Nazis, according to the complaint filed, seized three boys who passed the Nazi headquarters en route home from school.

Thirteen-year-old Ricky Farber was handcuffed by the storm troopers, menaced with an iron pipe, and otherwise abused. The other boys, non-Jews, were asked in a derogatory manner if they were Jewish by about 10 husky storm troopers who held them captive inside the headquarters, according to the complaint.

Ex-German General Attempts Suicide

BONN (AP). — Ex-General Helmuth von Grolman, Defence Commissioner of the West German Parliament, attempted to commit suicide after submitting his resignation, the Bonn Prosecutor's Office said Saturday.

State Attorney Werner Pfromm said the former general was under investigation for an alleged morals charge involving a 17-year-old youth.

Pfromm said Grolman, 62, father of five children, submitted his resignation to Lower House President Eugen Gersteinmaier Friday and then tried to take his own life. He was taken to a Bonn hospital where he was reportedly in satisfactory condition.

Minority Government For Finland

HELSINKI (Reuter). — President Urho Kekkonen on Friday night appointed a new Agrarian minority government for Finland with Martti Miettunen, former County Governor of Finnish Lappland, as Prime Minister.

The new Cabinet includes Ministers who served in the previous government headed by Mr. Vieno Sukselainen, including the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ahti Karjalainen. The President accepted the resignation of Mr. Sukselainen on July 3 after his conviction in a Helsinki court of "administrative irregularities" as Director General of the State Pensions Institution.

Canadian Concern Over UK Joining Euromart

OTTAWA (Reuter). — A joint Anglo-Canadian communique issued here on Friday night, said Canadian Ministers had expressed "grave concern" about the implications of possible negotiations for Britain's entry into the European Common Market.

The communique was issued after two days of talks here between Mr. Duncan Sandys, British Commonwealth Relations Secretary, and Canadian Government leaders headed by Mr. John Diefenbaker, the Prime Minister.

The communique reiterated that Britain had not yet reached a decision on the Common Market problem.

Gagarin Back in Moscow: Did Justice to Queen's Lunch

LONDON (AP). — A cheering crowd gave Major Yuri Gagarin a happy send-off to Moscow Saturday after a five-day visit which brought him plaudits normally reserved for heads of state and movie stars.

Major Gagarin arrived home in Moscow in the afternoon.

The smiling 27-year-old cosmonaut told a London airport news conference, "I take back with me the most warm memories of the friendly reception given me and of the hospitality in Great Britain. I carry back with me good memories of your people — Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip and Mr. Macmillan.

"May the friendship between the Soviet Union and the people of Great Britain develop and grow strong."

On Friday, the Russian cosmonaut sat down to lunch with the Queen of England and one of the nation's most popular knockabout comedians in a gilded dining room once occupied by a Tsar.

Major Yuri Gagarin, invited to lunch with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip at Buckingham Palace, found himself learning English from Bud Flanagan, an irrepressible, 64-year-old comedian.

Unabashed to discover that the Major did not speak a word of English, the comedian promptly taught him the words "Victoria Palace" a London variety theatre.

Evidently the shy major took Flanagan's joking in good part, for the comedian afterwards told reporters that Major Gagarin was "a grand little bloke."

Describing the luncheon scene for posterity, Flanagan remarked that the meal went off marvellously, just like at home.

"Gagarin was giving the food what for. My goodness, he must have been hungry, that boy."

It was one of the Queen's informal "getting to know you" luncheons, with guests drawn from many walks of life.

The guests ate amid the gilded elegance of the 1844 room, so named because it was occupied in that year by the then Tsar of Russia, Nicholas the First.

The spaceman's visit was sponsored by a British Trade Fair organization and coincided with a current Soviet industrial and scientific exposition in London.

Supplies Rushed To S. Korean Flood Areas

SEOUL (AP). — Relief supplies continued to pour into flood-devastated areas Saturday in the wake of one of South Korea's worst weather disasters, which has claimed over 200 lives.

A joint effort of the government, the Red Cross and the U.S. Army sped 26 tons of emergency supplies to the two hardest-hit areas of Namwon and Yungju on Friday.

Besides the more than 200 dead, many more were still reported missing. Officials feared the death toll would climb as communications with isolated areas are restored.

Over 22,000 persons were made homeless by flood waters and total damage is estimated at about $2m.

30 Years for Complicity In Trujillo's Death

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic (AP) — Former Defence Minister Jose Rene Roman has been sentenced to 30 years in prison for complicity in the assassination of Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo.

This was announced Friday by the Generalissimo's son, Armed Forces Commander Rafael L. Trujillo Jr.

He said Rene Roman, who was in office May 30 when the Generalissimo was shot, had planned to take over the government.

Rene Roman was convicted of treason by a military court convened at President Trujillo air base. The younger Trujillo was interviewed there on the case.

LIFE TERMS FOR POLISH EMBEZZLERS

WARSAW (Reuter).—A court at Katowice, southern Poland, today sentenced two women to life imprisonment for embezzling five and a half million zlotys (about £500,000) from a government shop.

The two — Sofia Lesko and Apolonia Skalik — were accused of embezzling the money from a chain store in Czestochowa between 1957-1960.

The court sentenced other defendants, including the store manager, Michael Szymanskijn, to prison terms ranging from seven to 15 years.

Polish officials have called for stiffer penalties to stamp out theft of government property.

RETURN. — A Pan-American airliner carrying 71 persons turned back over the Atlantic yesterday when a propellor ran wild. It landed safely at Shannon Airport after dumping 1,500 gallons of petrol during a four-hour air drama.

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'Die Transvaler' Attacks B-G-Yameogo Statement

JOHANNESBURG (INA). — Leading Johannesburg Nationalist daily "Die Transvaler," in a leading article Friday, attacked the joint statement made in Jerusalem last week by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and President Yameogo of Upper Volta, which among other things, deplored South Africa's apartheid policies.

"Transvaler" stresses the common features between the Jewish struggle for self preservation in Israel and the Afrikaners similar struggle in Africa, and stresses South Africa's long established friendship and assistance to Israel. The paper states that the Ben-Gurion-Yameogo statement "strikes one with dumbfounded astonishment. What would the government of Israel think if the South African government gratuitously concerned itself with the fact that for 13 years now, the Arab refugees live in most deplorable circumstances upon its borders."

Is there any obvious difference in the manner in which the nation of Israel tried to maintain its existence among non-Jewish peoples and the way in which the Afrikaner tries to remain what he is? The people of Israel appeal to the Old Testament for its reason for no mixing with other peoples. The Afrikaner also does this."

The paper adds "Should the government of Israel, which has very few friends in the world today, wish to remain assured of Afrikaner sympathy it will certainly have to act quite differently in future," stating that the time has arrived for South African Jews "to do a little enlightenment work in Jerusalem."

Too Much Of A Good Thing

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Mr. Jonathan Holdeen, an 80-year-old lawyer of Pine Plains, New York, wants to set up seven trust funds, five to accumulate for 1,000 years and two for 500 years.

The trouble is that, according to a judge, even one of the 1,000 year trusts would eventually amount to all the total value of the world.

A fiscal expert estimated that another trust would in a thousand years be worth nearly ten thousand million million dollars.

The Government has brought actions to annul the trusts on the grounds that if such a vast fortune would be ammassed the tax base of the nation would be destroyed.

But a Federal Court judge has upheld the 500 year trusts. They will benefit the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the year 2444.

No estimate was given of the accumulated value.

Kills Wife From Wheelchair

LOS ANGELES (Reuter). — Jeff McNeal, 41, confined to a wheelchair with Second World war injuries, killed his wife, Frances, in a sudden duel, according to police.

They said McNeal and his wife, who separated four months ago, met on Thursday to discuss a division of the furniture. The husband suddenly drew a pistol and fired at her.

Mrs. McNeal, unhurt, fetched another pistol and returning said "Now you've got your gun and I've got mine."

McNeal was fastest on the draw and shot his wife dead. He has been held on suspicion of murder.

S. Africa Says 'No' To Williams Visit

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — Opposition Party spokesmen claimed Saturday the South African Government is making phoney excuses for keeping the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Mennen Williams, from visiting this country.

The Government claimed in turning down Williams' request to visit here in August that the time was inopportune because members of the Government were scattered during the Parliament recess.

Mr. J. L. Horak, General Secretary of the opposition United Party, called that a "fatuous" excuse and said the Government did not want Williams here now while it was battling the United Nations over the issue of mandated South-west Africa and was also likely preparing to stage new, premature national elections in October.

The rebuff to Mr. Williams made frontpage bannerlines in all South African newspapers regardless of their political leanings.

Spy Complains Of Tight Squeeze

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — A Czech refugee, who says he hunts out Communist industrial secrets and "must be able to run" in case of danger, is sueing a Washington shop for allegedly selling him tight shoes.

He is Dr. V. Stefan Krajcovic, 45, who claims that a pair of moccasin-type casual shoes, which he bought nearly two years ago, are too small and that as a result he suffered "severe pain," "mental anguish," and loss of revenue from his profession.

Dr. Krajovic said in his depositon he seeks out Communist technological secrets and sells them to interested businessmen. "For me, my feet are my most important weapon, so I always keep them in good shape."

The doctor, who identified himself as "head of the Czech underground," said his life might be in danger on his visits to Eastern Europe.

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2 Rehov Mahalotaim, Tel Aviv, Tel.: 82945.

The series of articles by Dr. Benjamin Fine
GERMAN SCHOOLS ON TRIAL
will, owing to circumstances beyond our control, begin tomorrow and not today.
THE JERUSALEM POST

ISRAEL-BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION, HAIFA
ANNOUNCES
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A Midsummer Night's Dream
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Tickets obtainable at: Garber, Central Carmel, Tel. 84777; Yuval-Ginsburg, Tel. 2775; Kupat Haifa, Tel. 2244; Nova, Tel. 8271; Insg. 2 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 4818, and at Beit Rothschild.
Prices: IL 1.85, 2.35, 2.85.

Accused 'Embarrassed' by His Repeated Denials of Guilt

By DORIS LANKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

"It is becoming increasingly unpleasant for me to keep on disclaiming in court that I was responsible for all these decisions," Eichmann said plaintively at Friday morning's session of his trial.

"I am almost prepared to admit personal responsibility for all kinds of decisions — although I would thereby be committing perjury — to save myself this embarrassment," he said.

Eichmann was again replying to questions aimed at extracting an admission from him that in matters pertaining to the Jews he was the one to decide, he was the one to give instructions, he was the final voice.

He would admit only that he sometimes acted on his own initiative when he had already received clear-cut directives from Muller on the general principles to be applied or when he already had a precedent on which to rely. Otherwise he would consult with Muller, either at their regular bi-weekly meetings, or else over the phone by special appointment.

Eichmann again and again admitted that his department had dealt with the deportations — something which he claimed he had always admitted and had no intention of denying.

In reply to questions concerning specific instances, Eichmann said:

- that although Knochen, of the Security Police and S.D. in Belgium, had asked him to try and overcome the objections to the anti-Jewish measures in Belgium on the part of the Military Government, this did not mean that Knochen thought he was the only person capable of doing so, as it was clear from the documents that Knochen was not concerned with the proper channel of authority, but was concerned only to get results;
- that he had not been the one to overcome the objections of the Military Government in Belgium to the introduction of the yellow patch for Jews, but that Himmler himself must have intervened;
- that he did not know why his department was asked to contact the High Command of the Wehrmacht in order to obtain the services of the military police for the anti-Jewish operations in Denmark as Guenther had dealt with this matter in Denmark and not he.

At one stage in his cross-examination, Eichmann expressed regret at the fact that most of the documents had been burned, as he maintained that these documents would have presented a truer picture to the court. He was assured by the Attorney-General that those witnesses who had not been burned, including his own defence witnesses, had managed to present a true enough picture.

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